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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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# SEVERAL SURPRISES IN CIVIC ELECTIONS

## *Congress Remains Biggest Party*

### SOCIALISTS CAPTURE TWENTY-SIX SEATS

### Mayor And Other Prominent Sitting Members Defeated

BOMBAY, Friday.

**The results of the city municipal elections which were declared tonight contained several surprises.**

**The Congress Party, hitherto the strongest in the Corporation lost its majority by a narrow margin having secured 48 out of 103 general seats.**

**The Socialist Party, which captured 26 seats, forms the second largest bloc in the newly-elected House. The strength of the other parties are:— Muslim League 10, Scheduled Castes Federation 7, Communists 5 and Independents 10.**

Several city fathers having to their credit years of municipal service failed to obtain a seat, among them being the present Mayor Mr. A. P. Sabawala, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, M. V. Donde, M. N. Talpade Sundardas Morarji, Ishwarbhai Patel, B. N. Maheshwari, Tatnis, Dr. Sohrab Mehta, Dr. Khurshedji and others.

*THE RESULTS*

The following were the results:

**WARD NO. I. COLABA (3 SEATS)**
**WARD 1 (3 SEATS)**

S. K. WADWALKAR (Sch. C.) 3,858
B. K. GHOLAP (C) 3,587
K. S. DHARIA (S) 3,549

Dastur Framroze A Bode (C), Dara D. Vania (Ind.), V. P. Virle (Ind.) and Lawrence R. Rebello (R.D.P.) were defeated.

**WARD 2 FORT (2 SEATS)**

J. D. DARUWALA (Ind.) 3,603
F. M. PINTO (S) 2,211

A. P. Sabawala (C) and Mr. K. W. Gaitonde (C) defeated.

**WARD 3 BORIBUNDER (3 SEATS)**

NATHALAL D. Parek (C) 6,271
Dr. V. B. GANDHI (C) 5,393
Miss P. N. NARIMAN (C) 4,616

N. G. Bhanker (Sch.) Mr. Premchand Kedia (S), Mr. Babu D. Kuryan (Ind.) and G. H. Sanghani (Ind.) were defeated.

**WARD 4 MANDVI (4 SEATS)**

AKBERALI N. NAZMI (L) 6,878
DAMJI J. SHAH (C) 6,767
DEVJI RATANSI (C) 6,572
SALEBHAI ABDUL KADER (C) 4,467

Mr. Mohmed Yusuf (Ind.) forfeited his deposit as he got only 60 votes.

Amrut Dhoble (C) and Premji Kenya (S) were defeated.

**WARD 5 DONGRI (4 SEATS)**

SULEMAN H. A. DARVESH (L) 4,706
ISMAIL KHWAJA HUSEIN (L) 4,333
GULLAHHUSEIN LALJI (L) 3,986
MEHDI R. KASAM (Ind.) 3,723

Abbas H. A. Laljee (Ind.) and Yakub, who secured 110 and 85 votes respectively, lost their deposits.

Azizbhai Lalji (C) and Ibrahim Memon (Ind.) were also defeated.

**WARD 6 UMARKHADI (4 SEATS)**

R. K. CHEMBULKAR (S) 6,350
Dr. V. P. DEVJI (C) 6,154
A. S. MANIAR (L) 5,959
S. M. THAKARE (C) 5,908

A. H. A. Laljee (Ind.) who polled 248 votes and M. H. I. Musalman (Ind.), who secured 102 were among those who forefeited their deposits.

Y. M. A. Lalji (C), B. K. Mhatre (Ind), E. Nissim (Ind.) G. R. A. Shaikh (Ind.) M. H. Ishaque (Ind.), S. A. Mahomed (Ind.) S. A. Latif (Ind.) and M. A. Parker (S) were defeated.

**WARD 7 KHARATALAO (4 SEATS)**

MRS. KHADIJA SUFFI TYEBJI (L) 9,388
N. Y. BANDOOKWALLA (L) 9,066
KHAN BAH. MOHMEDALI ALABUX (Ind.) 6,691
GORDHANDAS MORARJI (C) 4,617

Abdulhusein Arsiwala (Ind.) got only 399 votes. He, therefore, forfeited his deposit.

Mr. Dorajiwala (L) and Mr. Noorbhai (S.) were defeated.

**WARD 8 KUMBHARWADA (3 SEATS)**

N. C. PUPALA (C) 7,573
H. J. VASVADIA (C.) 7,353
B. M. YAGNIK (C.) 6,840

Mr. M. P. Goragandhi (Ind.) lost his deposit having secured only 575 votes.

Shantilal Shah (S.) was defeated.

**WARD 9 MARKET (3 SEATS)**

R. S. PANDAY (C.) 7,467
GANPATISHANKAR DESAI (C.) 7,324
K. K. SHAH (C) 7,017

Virchand Sheth was defeated.

**WARD 10 DHOBITALAO (3 SEATS)**

SIMON FERANANDES (S.) 9,310
K. S. NARULA (C.) 6,555
K. N. SHARMA (C.) 5,622

Luis Mendes (Ind.) secured only 402 votes thus forfeiting his deposit.

J. D. Desai (S.), Dr. Kurshed Khursedji (C.) and Y. G. Pandit (C.E.B.) were defeated.

**WARD 11 FANASWADI (2 SEATS)**

Y. A. SAMANT (S.) 9,143
N. M. SHAH (C.) 7,042

Mr. Talpade (C.E.B.) and Mr. Tambe (C.) the two sitting members who got 2,672 and 5,626 votes each were defeated.

**WARD 12 GIRGAUM (3 SEATS)**

S. S. KAVLEKAR (S.) 10,200
S. V. SOVANI (C.) 9,149
MRS. SULOCHANA MODY (C.) 7,533

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (C.E.B.) who stood fourth had secured 6,833 votes. Chimanlal Shah. Lalji Pendse and B. B. Vyas were also defeated.

**WARD 13 KHETWADI (3 SEATS)**

MRS. MANIBEHEN N. DESAI (C.) 8,638
MRS. VIMLA G. MEHTA (S) 5,433
HOMI J. H. TALYARKHAN (C.) 4,785

Gangaram Parulkar (Ind.) who secured only 485 votes forfeited his deposit. A. K. Munshi. S. N. Gokhale (Ind.) and Y. K. Khadilkar were defeated.

**WARD 14 WALKESHWAR (4 SEATS)**

K. F. NARIMAN (C) 12,079
R. M. DAVE (S.) 11,547
S. P. NADKARNI (C.) 10,879
CHIMANLAL C SHAH (C.) 5,471

Mr. Motichand Kapadia, who stood fifth with 5,146 votes was defeated.

**WARD 15 MAHALUXMI (3 SEATS)**

J. G. VICHARE (C.) 5,990
MRS. VASANTI SHROFF (S) 5,818
B. A. DALAL (C.) 3,948

Dr. Sohrab Mehta (3,763 votes), Miss Piloo Bharucha (Ind.), R. K. Tatnis (Sch.) and Sunderji Morarji (C.) were defeated.

**WARD 16 TARDEO (4 SEATS).**

YUSUF MIAJI (Ind.) 10,575
NOSHIR BHARUCHA (C.E.B.) 8,761
S. K. PATIL (C) 8,710
V. S. VELINKAR (S) 8,491
U. B. Shirohikar (Ind.) and R. N.

(Continued on Page 7)

### LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (MARCH).
NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 31.82 |
| Today's Opening | 31.93 |
| Difference | +11 |
| Today's Closing | 31.97 |
| Difference | +15 |

LAST QUOTATIONS.
BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Jarila March | 554 | 4 |
| Silver Bullion Ready | 151 | 8 |
| Gold Ready | 106 | 12 |
| Sovereign | 69 | 0 |

NEW YORK STOCKS.
NEW YORK Feb. 20.

Friday's opening prices: Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 31; General Motors unquoted; United States Steel Common dol. 69-3/8; Preference dol. 133. —Reuter.

CROSS RATES.
LONDON, Feb. 20.

T. T. London on New York 4.0275 Selling, 4.0325 Buying.—Reuter.
NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

T. T. New York on London previous closing 4.02-3/4 to 4.03-1/4.

U. S. price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

*FRENCH GIFT FOR INDIA*

M. P. Fouchet, French Charge d'Affaires in India presenting to the Hon. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister in the Government of India chests containing 300,000,000 units of Specilline (Penicillin) and 700 tubes of Ganidon for the use of refugees. Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Secretary, Ministry of Health and M. Longchamps, Attache, French Embassy, also appear in the picture.

## *MARSHALL CRITICISES CHINESE GOVERNMENT*

### Bungling Of Economy And Civil War: Statement Before House Of Representatives Committee

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (Reuter): Mr. George Marshall, United States Secretary of State, strongly criticised the Chinese National Government and its methods of managing economy and running the civil war when he appeared before the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee today to ask approval of 570,000,000 dollars aid programme to China.

"The United States should not by its actions, be put in the position of being charged with direct responsibility for the conduct of the Chinese Government and its political, economic and military affairs", Mr. Marshall declared.

Mr. Marshall made his statement in response to Republican criticism that the present programme was inadequate and that military aid should be added to material and economic assistance already envisaged.

**"Local governments are often so corrupt that they are undependable for assistance in the administration of relief measures", he said.**

"Political control by long-entrenched groups is a great difficulty to be overcome in restoration of China to economic stability."

**NEED FOR AGGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP**

"Conduct of the Government of the civil war now in progress, particularly in view of the geographic disadvantages—exposed and lengthy communications and inherent difficulties in dealing with guerilla warfare—demands a high order of aggressive leadership in all echelons of command which is lacking. Civil war imposes a burden on the national budget of seventy per cent or more and financing is now carried on by means of issuance of paper money.

"Industrial production is low and transport facilities are poor, lack of adequate transport affecting particularly the movement of foodstuffs. Results are an extreme, really a fantastic inflation of currency and inevitable speculation in commodities as well as hoarding." Admitting the "Chinese Government is in dire need of assistance", Mr. Marshall nevertheless insisted" for the main part the solution of China's problems is largely one for the Chinese themselves.

Mr. Marshall described the programme he was presenting as "breathin space" which would help retard the present rapid rate of economic deterioration, but stressed the "political, economic and financial conditions in China are so unstable and so uncertain that it is impossible to develop a practical effective long-term overall programme for economic recovery."

**CURRENCY STABILISATION FUND**

He rejected the idea of a currency stabilisation fund for China at this time, saying that monetary experts think "it would require large sums, which would be largely dissipated under the present conditions of war financing and civil disruption.

He admitted that the Nanking Government would need imports, including military supplies now covered by the proposed funds from the United States.

**AID PLAN CRITICISED**

Republican representatives on the Committee criticised the aid plan. "To put in economic aid without enough for military aid raises a serious doubt that the Presidents' programme is justified", representative Mr. Walter Judd of Minnesota declared. Mr. Judd a former China Missionary, said that the China programme should equal the Greek programme in all respects and allow for the establishment of a military mission to advise "at all levels" and for the supply of arms and ammunition.

The Committee indicated today that it wants General Douglas MacArthur to come home and advise it on Chinese and Far Eastern problems. Chairman, Mr. Charles Eaton, asked Mr. Marshall how to go about bringing General MacArthur back from Tokyo. The Secretary said he did not know whether the request should go to the President or to the Secretary of the Army. General MacArthur comes under the Army Department.

Mr. Marshall told the Committee that if parallel consideration of the China aid programme would delay European recovery it should be set aside.

Asked whether, without aid, the Chinese Government under Communist pressure would collapse in a year or so, Mr. Marshall replied "the situation is detteriorating seriously there, particularly in northern China.

**T. V. SOONG FOR U.S.?**

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20, (Reuter): Dr. T. V. Soong, Governor of Kwangtung Province and former President of the National Executive Council, left here for Nanking yesterday to discuss with Government authorities plans for using United States aid.

He is believed to have taken with him blue prints for developments which will cost 60,000,000 American dollars out of the proposed aid of 570,000,000 American dollars.

Widespread reports in Chinese commercial circles here that Dr. Soong will be going to the United States immediately, received no official confirmation today.

It is understood he will go to the United States when the talks reach a crucial stage and it is reported that plans were being made to enable him to make a quick trip, but the date of his departure is still dependent on news from Washington.

**INDIAN UNION MUSLIM LEAGUE**

MADRAS, Feb. 20, (A.P.I.): Mr. M. Mohamed Ismail Sahib, M.L.A., convener of the Indian Union Muslim League, in statement to the press tonight announces that a meeting of the Council of the Indian Union Muslim League will be held at Madras at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, March 10, 1948.

**GLOUCESTERS RETURN.**

LONDON Feb . 20 . (Reuter: The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester arrived at London arport this afternoon from Ceylon where they attended the opening of the new Dominion's Parliament.

Late News Page 7

## *Raiders From Gilgit Intercepted*

### Indian Troops Capture Hill West Of Poonch

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): Today's Defence Ministry Communique says:

"Parties of raiders who came over from Gilgit in an endeavour to reach the Srinagar Valley were intercepted by one of our columns at Skardu, over 200 miles northeast of Srinagar. Our column inflicted casualties on the raiders.

"Troops from the Poonch garrison made a local attack on a hill two and a half miles west of Poonch and captured it after overcoming minor resistance."

**KASHMIR INFORMATION BUREAU IN BOMBAY**

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has decided to set up an information centre under the Kashmir Bureau of Information at Bombay. Mr. K. N. Bamzai has been deputed to proceed to Bombay immediately to make necessary arrangements.

**RECOVERING ABDUCTED WOMEN**

JAMMU, February 20 (A.P.I.): As a result of the combined efforts of the Home Guards and women volunteers, the campaign of recovering abducted women is in progress.

A large number of women from villages on the Jammu-Pakistan border have already been recovered.

## *SANGLI MUNICIPAL CHIEF ARRESTED*

SANGLI, February 20. (A.P.I.): About twenty persons are reported to have been arrested in Terdal in Sangli State for their alleged connection with the recent disturbances that took place at Terdal on February 1, 1948, following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi.

The arrested persons who were removed to Athni, include the Municipal President, two Municipal Councillors, one pleader and some prominent merchants.

**PANDIT DIVEKAR ARRESTED**

MIRAJ, February 20. (U.P.I.) Pandit Mahadev Shastri Divekar, a Hindu Mahasabha leader in Maharashtra and author of a number of books was arrested yesterday night. His residence was also searched today.

Mr. Divekar has been removed to Sangli.

## *GWALIOR RULER'S GESTURE*

### *Ten Lakhs For Gandhi Memorial Fund*

GWALIOR, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.): The Maharaja of Gwalior has given a donation of Rs. ten lakhs to the Gandhi Memorial fund.

A committee has been formed under the presidentship of His Highness himself and the vice-presidentship of Mr. Liladhar Joshi, Chief Minister, for making collections, throughout the state for the central fund.

**AHMEDABAD WORKERS CONTRIBUTE 7 LAKHS**

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 20, (A.P.I.): The textile workers of Ahmedabad have contributed over Rs. seven lakhs to the Gandhi Labour Memorial Fund which the Textile Labour Association is collecting for the propagation of Gandhian ideology, organisation of Labour and the conduct of Labour movement in the country.

### Four Towns To Form "Gandhi Nagar"

MIRAJ, Feb. 20 (A.P.I.): The question of carving out one administrative unit from the four towns of Sangli, Miraj (Sr.) and Miraj (Jr.) which have now merged in Bombay Province is now engaging the attention of officials and public leaders in this region.

A scheme suggesting the merger of these three towns into one municipal unit called "Gandhi Nagar" has been placed for consideration before the Government of Bombay by Mr. B. V. Shikhare of Sangli, a leding member of the All-India States Peoples's Conference.

### Chowringhee To Become Mahatma Gandhi Road

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20 (O.P.I.): The Calcutta Corporation has decided to rename Chowringhee Street as Mahatma Gandhi Road, it is learned.

**SURAT CONGRESSMAN'S FAST ENDS IN DEATH**

SURAT, Feb. 20 (A.P.I.)—Mr. Ratilal Dahyabhai Kansariwal, a local Congressman who undertook a fast on February 12th in connection with Mahatma Gandhi's death, died here yesterday as a result of the effect of the fast.

## Bill To Lessen Cost Of Civil Justice

### *NEW COURT FOR GREATER BOMBAY AREA*

### Assembly Discusses Home Minister's Measure

BOMBAY, Friday.

**The speeding up of civil justice and reducing its cost are the main principles underlying the Bill to establish a Civil Court in the Greater Bombay area, according to Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home & Revenue, who sponsored the Bill in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.**

**Under the provisions of the Bill which was passed through all the stages by the House, a new Court to be called the Bombay City Civil Court will be established in the Greater Bombay area.**

Mr. Morarji Desai indicated that several Judges, equal in status to District Judges, might be appointed and sit in various parts of the city. These will take over a great deal of the work of administering civil justice now being done by the Bombay High Court, thus relieving the High Court of appellate work.

**HIGH COURT'S APPROVAL**

The provisions of the Bill have been approved by the Bombay High Court.

The Assembly passed the first reading of a Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act so as to tighten its provisions and remove certain loopholes in it. Further consideration of the Bill, however, was put off to Monday next because of a controversy regarding the position of a marginal note. The issue was whether a marginal note is a part of the Statute and can be amended.

The House also passed three other amending Bills without debate before adjourning for Saturday morning.

The first of these is a Bill to amend the identification of Prisoners Act so as to empower a Police Officer to take measurements or photographs of persons dealt with under the Bombay Security Measures Act of 1947 and certain other penal legislation.

The second Bill makes provision for appointment of an additional Coroner for the Greater Bombay area.

The third one gives power to the Government to refund in suitable cases collective fines imposed under the Public Security Measures Act.

**MINIMISING LITIGANT'S BURDEN**

Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Home and Revenue moving the first reading of the Bill to establish a Civil Court for Greater Bombay said that this question had engaged public attention for a long time. He explained the system of administering civil justice prevailing at present in the Districts. All civil litigation came before various Judges—the District Judge being the highest of them. They came to the High Court only in appeal.

But the system in Bombay city was different. Here the High Court exercised original jurisdiction even in suits which in Districts would go before a lower Judge. In the High Court there is what is called the dual system by which a litigant did not directly brief counsel but engaged him through Solicitors. This meant that the cost of litigation was much higher in the city. This was so inspite of the fact that the Court Fees Act did not apply to High Court and the suits were not subject to court fee in the scale prevalent in the Districts.

The dual system itself was the subject of controversy. It had its advantages and disadvantages. As, however, there was no general agreement on it the Government had not yet proposed any action on it.

As far as the present Bill was concerned, Government had framed it after considering the report made by Mr. P. M. Lad who has been specially appointed for the purpose as well as the criticisms of various parties and of the High Court. There was, of course, opposition to the Bill from certain quarters, but the bulk of lawyers, the High Court and the public generally favoured the setting up of a city Civil Court.

**GOVT.S VIEW ON JUDICIARY**

Mr. Desai emphasised that in a matter like this, Government would not proceed except with the consent of the High Court. The view of the

(Continued on Page 7)

### Bombay Budget

BOMBAY, Friday.

**Mr. V. L. Mehta, Finance Minister to the Government of Bombay will present his budget for the year 1948-1949 to the Legislative Assembly at 2 p.m. on February 26.**

**The programme of business for the Budget has been announced. The general discussion will come off on March 3, 4 and 5. Ten days, beginning from March 11 have been fixed for demands for grants and the Budget will be finally passed on March 24.**

**Supplementary demands will be presented on March 20 and will be voted upon on March 29.**

## *Free Rides For Police Officers*

### *Govt. To Discourage Practice*

In certain cities Police Officers are allowed to get free rides in public vehicles. But this is regulated by rules made in this behalf. Apart from this exception, no policeman or Officer can ask for free rides. He must pay for the journeys he makes. The Government is opposed to such practices and Police Officers have been warned not to indulge in them. Government will take action if such instances are brought to its notice.

This was the substance of the answers given by Mr. Morarji Desai, Home Minister, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly today.

The matter arose out of supplementary questions put by Mr. B. R. Hujare and others in connection with a question by Mr. Hujare regarding an incident in which Sub-Inspector Hallikeri is alleged to have beaten a motor driver at Gokak Taluka.

Mr. Desai stated that in the course of a departmental inquiry the charge of beating had not been proved, but as there were reasonable grounds of suspicion the Officer was transferred and his salary reduced by five for one year.

## STOP PRESS

**ANOTHER SUKET VILLAGE FALLS**

SIMLA, Feb. 20, (API): Bangna a village nine miles from Kursog a Tehsil headquarter, is reported to have been occupied by Satyagrahis of the Himalaya Prant Provisional Government.

**SOCIALISTS PLEDGE TO MAHATMA'S IDEALS**

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20, (API): The National Executive of the Socialist Party which met here today under the chairmanship of Mr. Farid Ansari, passed a resolution pledging itself to the fulfilment of Mahatma Gandhi's ideals.

**SCHUMAN CALLS FOR CONFIDENCE VOTE**

PARIS, Feb. 20, (UPA): Premier Robert Schuman asked for a confidence vote in the Assembly today on a Communist demand for immediate repayment of all the recently blocked 5,000-franc notes.

**TWELVE JEWS BREAK THROUGH JERUSALEM PRISON**

JERUSALEM, Feb. 20, (Reuter): Twelve Jewish prisoners today broke out of the Central prison here by tunnelling under the prison wall and so starting a manhunt by British troops and police throughout Central Jerusalem.

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**EAST INDIAN RAILWAY**
**TENDER NOTICE**
**Special item costing over Rs. 10,000/- Class I Contract.**

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on or before 12 noon on 5th April, 1948.

Tender No. S|SP|B|Gbl|2002 for the supply of 246 cwts. Rivets.

Tender forms are obtainable on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy, to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may however, remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, direct by money order.

No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the Deputy General Manager's Office (Works), and then put into the Tender Box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) room by the tenderer or his representative.

The tenders will be opened in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, Calcutta, at 12 noon on 5th April, 1948. The tenderers, if they desire, may be present at the time of opening of tenders.

GENERAL MANAGER.
(7424)

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**
**DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF INDUSTRIES & SUPPLIES,**

Office of the Director of Supplies, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

TENDER NOTICE

DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES, BOMBAY, invites Tender No. BOM|H2|1526 to reach him on or before 11 a.m. on 4-3-48 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 4|- (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash or by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting Tender No. full name and address of the remitter) for:—

| Description. | Quantity. |
|---|---|
| Nails Iron rose head 3" long | 20 tons. |

Applicants not already on approved list of this Department or the late Department of Supply, must give their Banker's reference on application for Tender forms. Tender forms will not be issued to firms already blacklisted.

(7428)

**THE INDIAN HUME PIPE CO. LIMITED.**
NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at Construction House, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY the 10th March, 1948 at 3-15 p.m. (S.T.) when pursuant to Article 70 of the Articles of Association of the Company, the following resolution will be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution.

**"Resolved that in pursuance of Article 70 of the Articles of Association of the Company the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to borrow at their discretion from time to time any sum of money for the purposes of the Company upto a limit of Rupees Two Crores."**

By Order of the Board,
B. D. SARDESAI,
Secretary.

Construction House,
Wittet Road,
Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay 18th February, 1948.

This Notice is more particularly addressed to:—
Mr. E. W. D'Souza, Mr. C. Fernandes, Mr. P. F. S. Cordeiro, Mr. S. C. D'Mello, Mrs. E. D. F. Alveres and Another, Mr. M. B. Fernandes and Another, Mr. V. R. N. Kosaikar, Mr. A. Carvalho, Bai Avabai D. Motiwala, Mrs. F. C. A. D. Pinto, Mr. S. M. Munnu, Mr. Manilal Maneckchand.

7438

**SHERIFF'S NOTICE RE: WOMEN-JURORS**

EVERY WOMAN between the ages of 25 and 60, who is a British Subject or a Subject of the Unitsed States of America and is resident within Greater Bombay, and who is a Graduate of a recognised University (where the medium of instruction is English), or is able to understand and speak the English Language and is in receipt of an income of rupees one hundred and fifty a month or upwards, or is wife, or (if unmarried), the daughter of a person who is in receipt of an income of rupees one hundred and fifty a month or upwards is qualified to apply to serve as a juror.

Women qualified as above and desiring to serve as Jurors should apply in writing to the Sheriff of Bombay, High Court, before the 20th March 1948 giving the following particulars:—

(1) Name in full (Block Letters, surname first), (2) Age, (3) Nationality, (4) Residence, (5) Educational Qualifications, (6) Income of applicant/husband/father, (7) Religion (8) Occupation.

M. L. DAHANUKAR,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
20th February 1948.

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## PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE
**THE GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD. AJMER.**
NOTICE OF POLICY-HOLDERS' MEETING

1 IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a Meeting of the Policyholders of the General Assurance Society Ltd., Ajmer, will be held at the Registered Office of the Society at Ajmer on Monday the 17th May 1948 at 5 p.m. to transact the following business.

To elect three Directors on behalf of Policyholders on the Board of Directors in place of those who retire under the Insurance Rules 1939 as amended upto date.

2 Policyholders eligible for election as Directors and willing to stand for the election are requested to send their applications by registered post so as to reach the Registered Office of the Society not less than two months before the date of the meeting. Such applications should be either in English or Hindi or Urdu and must give the applicant's name and address and the numbers of and amounts insured by, the policies by virtue of which they claim to be eligible for election.

3 The qualifications which a person must possess in order to be eligible for election as a Director shall be his holding one or more policies of life assurances issued by the Society and satisfying the following requirements.

(a) He must hold such policies otherwise than by way of assignment except where the assignment is in favour of the person who took out the policy.
(b) The policies must insure a total sum, including any bonuses that may have attached to them before the date of election of not less than Rs. 3,000/-.
(c) The policies must have been in force for not less than 3 years.
(d) He should not be a Director, Officer employee, or legal or technical adviser of this Society or of any other Insurer or an insurance agent or employer of insurance agents.

(This restriction does not apply to an elected policyholder Director of the Society who is not otherwise disqualified from being re-elected.)

4 Every policyholder who desires to attend the meeting must apply for a certificate of admission, such application to reach the Society not less than two months before the date of the meeting.

5 Only and all persons holding policies issued by the Society which have been in force at the time of the election for not less than six months before the date of the meeting shall be eligible to vote at the meeting.

6 Votes may be given either personally at the meeting or by proxy. Proxies must be presented at the Registered Office of the Society not less than one month before the date of the meeting. A form of proxy will be supplied to any policy holder on request. No policyholder shall appoint more than one proxy irrespective of the number of policies he holds and the proxy should be a policy holder.

7 If any policy holder is a lunatic or an idiot, he may vote by his legal representative, and if any policy-holder is a minor he may vote by his legally appointed guardian, or any one of such guardians, if more than one.

8 If a policy has been proposed for, and taken out jointly by more than one person having insurable interest between them, each such person shall be entitled to vote as a holder of that policy.

By Order,
Pt. BRAHMA DATTA.
General Manager.

Ajmer, Dated 10th Feb. 1948.
7426

**NOTICE**

APPLICATIONS have been invited by the High Court of Bombay for two posts of ASSISTANT JUDGES in the Judicial Branch of the Bombay Civil Service from the natives of the Province of Bombay. In pursuance of Government Resolution, Political and Services Department No. 1868|46 dated the 5th January, 1948, the condition of domicile has now been relaxed by the High Court in favour of non-Muslim refugee candidates from Pakistan, who wish to apply for these posts. Applications from such candidates should be submitted so as to reach the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, not later than the 1st March, 1948. Candidates should produce certificates for having practised as Advocates, Vakils or Pleaders signed by a District Judge or by the Principal Judge of the Court in Pakistan in which they have practised, or in the case of the Chief Court by the Registrar of that Court, stating the period during which they have actually practised. Certificates of good moral character and that the candidates belong to a respectable family may be signed by a District Judge or by the Presiding Officer of the Court in which he has practised or by the Principal or Professor of a recognised College in Pakistan Prescribed printed forms of applications can be had from the Registrar on payment of Re. 1|- either in cash or by Money Order.

S. H. NAIK,
Registrar.

20-2-1948.
(7440)

## LEGAL NOTICES

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.
CITATION.

George VI. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai SHARBAI RANA TELI widow of Ahmed Shelar, Muslim Ghanchi, native of Savar Kundla in Kathiawar but residing at Nehru Road, Vile Parle in Greater Bombay Area. ..... Deceased

ALLIBHAI YAKUB of Vile Parle, Muslim, Inhabitant manufacturer and dealer in oil, the sole executor named in the Will of the abovenamd deceased, residing at Vile Parle in Greater Bombay Area. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness MAHOMMEDALI CURRIM CHAGLA, ESQUIRE, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 29th day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and forty-eight and in the twelfth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR.
Prothonotary and Senior Master
(Sd.) A. R. NARAYAN AYER
Sealer.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

The 29th day of January, 1948.
Mr. KRISHNAJI K. VAIDYA.
Petitioner's Attorney.
(7429)

## AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE ON 19 RARE MOSLER AMERICAN SAFES.

Under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Associated Banking Corporation Ltd. (in Liquidation) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on TUESDAY, 24th inst. at 11-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:— in separate lots.

19 Mosler American Safes, fire and explosion resisting and theft proof for keeping documents and valuables size 6'—3" high 4'—3" wide and 3' deep weight about 2½ tons on castors. On view. Terms: 25 p.c. Cash Deposit.

AUCTION SALE OF BIG LOT of U/S. corrugated sheets, about 400 flushing cisterns bolts, nuts, motor wheels motor parts, springs and other iron scraps about 18 tons.

Under instructions from the Court in Receiver, Bombay as Receiver in Suit No. 4211 of 1947 (Mulchand vs. Trades (India) Ltd. M/s. BENNETT & Co. will on TUESDAY 24th inst at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms the above scrap. Terms 25 p. c. cash deposit.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 64 MILITARY Structures for demolition and its all valuable Machinery such as Officers' and Servants' Quarters Barracks, dining halls, generating room, latrines, barbed wire fence, cook house, Dhobi Ghat Iron Rails, G. I. Pipes, Ballies, Diesel Oil Engine of 40 H. P., Petrol Engine driving Crompton Parkinson, petrol engine pumping set, copper, Cruid Oil Engine Pype, pump steel, Water Tanks etc. on Friday, 27th inst. at 12 Noon (S.T.) at Elephanta Island, near the Commanding Officer's Bungalow, eight miles away from Bombay under instructions from Government of India, Office of the A.D.L.H. and D. Service, S.Q.B. Area Bombay.

Terms: 25 p.c. cash deposit, balance in 7 days.

THE AUCTION OF MEDICAL STORES on TUESDAY 24th inst. at Central Medical Stores Depot Sewri has been cancelled.

GANDHI & CO.

**TO ART CONNOISSEURS**

AUCTION SALE of oriental and other countries Antique Works, comprising Dresden and European Porcelain Vases and figures, English signed Bronze Busts, French Clocks, Parian Bust of King by W.T. Coppeland & Sons. Bohimian glass large vases, English Oil paintings, large and Small Satsuma and Imari Vases, Indian and Nepalese Bronzes, Banners and frames of fine filligri work, Canton China Porcelain large Wall plates and Bowls. Antique Chinese Bronzes and Porcelain Vases, Ivory and Sassanian gold coins forming a portion of the collection of Dr. Dorabji.

Sale on Thursday 26th and Friday 27th February 1948 at 3 p.m. each day.

On view from Monday from 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
123, Medows Street, Fort.

**BONAFIDE SALE**

AUCTION SALE TOMORROW (SUNDAY) at 10-30 a.m. Property of G. William Esqr. and others at Chowpatty sea face near Vianellis Restaurant of complete house and office furniture, steel almirah, Austrian and other safe, Singer machine, type writer, Eng. large ice box, large partition, dining, writing and dressing table, chairs, show case, Chesterfield almirah, bed, elec. table fan, H.M.V. port. gramaphone, etc. (S. Tax).

T. 40213 EASTERN AUCTION CO.

# W. Australia All Out For 270 In 1st Innings

## *INDIAN BOWLERS' SPLENDID PLAY INSPITE OPPRESSIVE CONDITIONS*

**PERTH, Feb. 20, (Reuter): West Australia were all out in their first innings for 270.**

**The last match of the Indian Cricket team's tour of Australia began here, this morning, in uncomfortably warm weather against West Australia team lead by K. Carmody. West Australia won the toss and batting first were all out in their first innings for 270 runs shortly before close of ply. The West Australian Captain was the top scorer with 85 while Langdon contributed a useful 55.**

**Mankad took five wickets for 60 runs.**

**Indians had scored 19 runs for no loss when stumps were drawn. Mankad was not out 16, while Sarwate had not yet scored.**

**LIFELESS PITCH**

The last match of the Indian tour began here today, against Western Australia in burning heat with the temperature over 100 degrees two hours before noon and rising. On a completely lifeless pitch Carmody and Edwards made 28 in the first half an hour against Rangachari, Amarnath and Hazare's bowling.

Mankad trapped Edwards to give a slip catch in the first over. The first hour produced 46 runs. Amir Elahi and Nayudu bowled for 15 minutes before lunch.

Outridge, a lefthander, playing defensively was adjudged l.-b.-w to Amir Elahi.

The total at the interval after a depressing session was 81 for two, Carmody being 29 and Herbert five.

The rate of scoring livened up after lunch. Carmody and Herbert had added 50 for the third wicket in half an hour when Herbert fell l.-b.-w to Mankad.

Carmody reached his 50 after two and a-quarter hours.

**INDIAN BOWLERS STAND**

In spite of the most oppressive conditions, the Indian bowlers stuck to their task tenaciously. Mankad pinned the batsmen down with his hostile deliveries and kept one end going for over an hour. At 169 he had Watt caught in the long field, but was unlucky to see Adhikari miss Carmody when the total stood at 179.

At 197 Amarnath took the new ball for Rangachari and himself, the 200 went up in just under three hours and then Rangachari, in his second over, bowled Carmody for 85 with a beautiful ball which swung in and went away to take the middle and off stumps. The West Australian captain batted for three hours and hit six fours.

At tea India were in a satisfactory position having dismissed half the side with the total at 218. Langdon was then 19 and Rigg six.

A slight breeze after the interval tempered the heat. Considering that the temperature reached 107 degrees, the Indians emerged from the ordeal with high honours.

Gul Mahomed was the eighth bowler tried and in his second over, Rigg, backing up, was run out failing to beat Kishenchand's return to Irani.

Sands swung wildly at a short length ball from Gul Mahomed and was bowled. Seven wickets were down for 232. The 250 went up after four hours batting and four runs later Sarwate who replaced Gul Mahomed had Odwyer caught at the wicket in his first over.

Lifting Sarwate to the on for six, Langdon reached his 50 in an hour and-a-half. Mankad ended the innings when Langdon dragged a good length ball on to his stumps and Cumming, hitting wildly, was caught at deep extra cover.

Mankad's sustained hostility deserved the reward of five wickets for 60.

In the quarter of an hour's batting Indian left, the Indians made 19 runs without loss, Mankad got 16 of them. Sarwate, who had a life in the slips in the opening over, had not opened his account.

**SCORE BOARD**

**WEST AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Carmody b Rangachari | 85 |
| Edwards c Hazare b Mankad | 14 |
| Outridge l.b.w. Amir Elahi | 28 |
| Herbert l.b.w. Mankad | 33 |
| Watt c Sarwate b Mankad | 24 |
| Langdon b Mankad | 55 |
| Rigg run out | 12 |
| Sands b Gul Mahomed | 2 |
| O'Dwyer c Irani b Sarwate | 4 |
| Puckett not out | 4 |
| Cumming c Hazare b Mankad | 0 |
| Extras (byes 8 legbyes 1) | 9 |
| Total | 270 |

Fall of Wickets:—One for 29, two for 72, three for 123, four for 169, five for 209, six for 224, seven for 232 eight for 254, nine for 270.

**BOWLING ANALYSIS**

| | O. | M | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rangachari | 12 | 0 | 41 | 1 |
| Amarnath | 5 | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| Hazare | 4 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Mankad | 18.5 | 3 | 60 | 5 |
| Sarwate | 7 | 0 | 29 | 1 |
| Amir Elahi | 3 | 0 | 16 | 1 |
| Nayudu | 9 | 0 | 55 | 0 |
| Gul Mahomed | 6 | 0 | 23 | 1 |

At close of play India had scored 19 runs for no loss in their first innings:—

**INDIA (1st Innings)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mankad (not out) | 16 |
| Sarwate (not out) | 0 |
| Extras (byes 2 legbyes 1) | 3 |
| Total (for no loss at close) | 19 |

**BOWLING ANALYSIS**

| | O. | M | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cumming | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Puckett | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| Herbert | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 |

## *All-Pakistan Olympic Meet*

KARACHI, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): The following events will be included in the first All-Pakistan Olympic meet to be held here on March 26, 27 and 28.

ATHLETICS: Track and field for both men and women—long races and short distance sprints;

High and long jumps and hop step and jump; Hurdles; pole vaulting; Javelin throwing; putting the shot; throwing the hammer and the decathlon.

BOXING:—From fly to heavy weights:

CYCLING:—Track and road race of between one hundred and 250 kilometres;

WEIGHT LIFTING:—From bantam to heavy weight;

Swimming diving and water polo for both men and women.

Wrestling: Roman style.

Basket ball; and Volley ball.

## *Olympic Village Springs Up In Lucknow*

### *Over 600 Youth Assemble To Compete Events*

LUCKNOW, Feb. 20, (A. P. I.): 'Gandhinagar', the olympic village of the thirteenth Indian olympic games which has sprung up in the past 48 hours along the left bank of the river Gomti, now houses the cream of India's youth who have collected from all parts of the country to take part in various events after months of strenuous exercise. Hundreds of tents have been pitched on the grassy lawns giving the impression of a miniature city.

Over six hundred competitors have already arrived. Bombay has sent the biggest contingent of athletes including women competitors numbering 124. Bengal has sent 104 and among the states Mysore has sent 52, Patiala 52 and Travancore 11.

Illness has overtaken a few unfortunate athletes from Bombay and Patiala. The athletes were in perfect trim when they arrived in Lucknow two days ago but developed stomach trouble and are now subsisting on tea and orange. Doctors are attending on some of them. Among the victims are J. Vickers, India's ace hurdler, Proud Foot, Ullal Rao and Ganpat Saveker (all from Bombay) and Baldev Singh, Kunder Singh and Isher Singh from Patiala. Most of them are confined to their tents.

## C. C. I. Tennis Tournament Starts

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Cricket Club of India's open Tennis Tournament commenced this evening on their courts. As usual, some matches in the first round in the men's singles were decided. Some of the matches proved to be very keen, the match between Shivdasani and Bharucha being decided in the former's favour after the secores had reached 5—7, 7—5, 6—4.

The standard of the first round was somewhat higher than is usually obtained in that stage of a tournament, probably because of the large number of moffusil entrants.

**THE RESULTS.**
Men's Singles.

H. Lall beat P. G. Kundaji 6—2, 6—0; G. W. Mirchandani beat P. R. Sanghani 6—3, 6—2; S. G. Inamdar w.o. K. H. Patel; K. K. Sanjana beat T. Mahadevan 6—0, 6—0; K. Mirchandani w.o. J. Lawyer; B. S. Shirgaokar beat A. K. Shivdasani 9—7, 6—2, 6—0; V. L. Alexander beat A. K. Dhawan 6—3, 6—1; M. Shivrasani beat P. M. Bharucha 5—7, 7—5, 6—4; M. R. Row beat U. S. Bangera 6—2, 6—4; I. H. Shivdasani beat P. K. Mistry 6—3, 6—3; P. N. Sarangpani beat K. C. Mahindra 6—2, 7—5; Raja Ram w.o. K. N. Bhalla; A. M. Khory beat V. P. Juvale 6—1, 6—0; D. N. Dady beat M. B. Deshmukh 6—3, 6—2; R. K. Sanghani beat A. Dalal 6—2, 6—2 R. N. Talwar beat S. K. Bharadwaj 7—5, 6—2; H. K. Mistry beat A. A. Rahimtoola 6—2, 6—0; J. V. Kamath w.o. H. J. H. Talyarkhan; K. N. Bal beat P. C. Varma 6—2, 6—1; M. P. Gandhi w.o. D. G. Kapadia, V. V. Prabhu beat J. Dastur 6—1, 6—3; R. N. Bhagwat beat K. M. Patnaik 6—0, 6—2.

MATCHES FOR SATURDAY
MORNING.

COURT NO. 1:—8 a.m. N. D. G. Rao Vs. L. A. Mordant; 8-45 a.m. A. R. V. Peermohamed Vs. N. D. Vyas.

COURT NO. 2:—8 a.m. R. N. Rodrigues Vs. I. R. Mehta.

MATCHES FOR SATURDAY
AFTERNOON.

COURT NO. 1:—3-30 p.m. J. M. Shah Vs. S. T. Panjwani; 4-15 p.m. M. Mathuradas Vs. M. Balchandra Rao; 5 p.m. P. K. Chaubal Vs. C. G. Velkar.

COURT NO. 2:—3-30 p.m. J. Pacheco Vs. Joglekar; 4-15 p.m. R. P. C. Bhat Vs. P. N. Sanyal; 5 p.m. R. N. Rodrigues or I. R. Mehta Vs. V. V. Prabhu.

COURT NO. 3:—3-30 p.m. C. J. Cooper Vs. B. M. Singh; 4-15 p.m. P. J. Jogate Vs. Janakyramiah; 5 p.m. P. N. Sarangpani Vs. Rajaram.

COURT NO. 4:—3-30 p.m. Bhupesh Mitter Vs. P. H. Gopaldas; 4-15 p.m. J. T. Khatau Vs. S. C. Pandey; 5 p.m. S. A. Sheth Vs. S. M. Ayub.

COURT NO. 5:—3-30 p.m. Bal. Tipnis Vs. V. R. Mehta; 4-15 p.m. M. R. Jayawant Vs. R. D. Kothare; 5 p.m. Babasaheb Vs. P. Kameshwarrao.

COURT NO. 6:—3-30 p.m. N. M. Zaveri Vs. S. G. Vasani; 4-15 p.m. Euclid D'Gama Vs. Prabhat Khorde; 5 p.m. J. V. Doshi Vs. V. B. Tipnis.

FIRST AVAILABLE COURT:—Jal Merchant Vs. B. S. Rama Rao; G. M. Khory Vs. K. V. Shevde.

to Bombay direct.

## *Victoria v. South Australia*

MELBOURNE, Feb. 20. (Reuter): The bowling of Douglas Ring, William Johnston and Sam Loxton for Victoria against South Australia, who scored 281 for six, on the first day of their Sheffield Shield match here today, suggested that they were fortunate that the team for England had already been chosen.

The Victorian fielding, as well as the bowling, was below standard, and P. Ridings whose 113 not out was the only colourful feature of a dead days play, was missed three times.

Ring took three for 78, Ian Johnson two for 56 and Johnston one for 45. Loxton had 35 knocked off him without taking a wicket.

# "UNITED STATE OF MALWA" IN OFFING

## Dr. Raghubir Singh's Call To Central India Rulers

INDORE, Feb. 20. (U.P.I.): Dr. Raghubir Singh, the Heir-apparent of Sitaman and initiator of the Malwa unification movement, told the "United Press of India" to-day that the constitutional structure of the "United State of Malwa" would be broadly on the lines of the Saurashtra Union. The Constitution would be drafted by a Constituent Assembly elected by the people of Malwa, and power would be transferred to the people.

Discussing the future status of the Central India Rulers in the political set-up of Malwa, Dr. Raghubir Singh observed: "The question mainly depends on the people as they leave to decide how far the Rulers will not only be helpful but vitally necessary for the future new democratic State. The experience, influence and centuries-old contacts of the Prince should be fully utilised to make the new State really successful. By birth and heredity the Princes have become the first servants of the State, and it is but right that when they are pooling their sovereignty and consolidating their individual States into a Union so as to give birth to one Unitary State, they should be the servants of that new State."

Referring to the future relations between Malwa and the Indian Union, Dr. Raghubir Singh expressed the view that the new State would be one of the federating units of the Indian Union, and the provision in the Union Constitution relating to the provinces would equally apply to the United States of Malwa.

"I earnestly appeal to the people and the Princes of Malwa to work hand-in-hand for the success of the new State. In addition to the administrative unification and political consolidation, it is also necessary for us to recreate her cultural, educational and literary life", he concluded.

SATYAGRAHIS' PROGRESS IN SUKET.

SIMLA, Feb. 20. (U.P.I.): The Himalayan Prant Provisional Government occupied Pangna, 9 miles from Parsog Tehsil yesterday. People from countryside are reported to be rushing to join the Satyagrahis at Pangna. A defence committee has been appointed to look after the occupied zones.

Last night some random shots were fired on the Tatapani border but no casualties are reported.

BIKANER, Feb. 20. (U.P.I.): The Bikaner Government have agreed to take 20,000 refugees from Sind for a period of about two months. Three camps have been opened at Srikolayatji, Sridungargarh and Ratangarh where about 7,000 refugees have already arrived.

## WILL KOLHAPUR LINE UP?

### Kumbhar Discusses Merger Agreements with Bombay Ministers

BOMBAY, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): Mr. Ratnappa Kumbhar, President of the Deccan States Regional Council of the All-India States Peoples Conference, who is at present in Bombay in connection with the merger of the Deccan States into Bombay Province, to-day met the Premier of Bombay Mr. B. G. Kher, and the Home Minister, Mr. Morarjee Desai, and discussed with them certian matters arising out of the Merger agreements signed yesterday, such as division of the area into districts etc.

Mr. Kumbhar acquainted the ministers with certain aspects of the recent disturbances in Kolhapur, Sangli, Miraj and other Deccan states following the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on January 30.

Mr. Kumbhar, who is returning to Kolhapur to-day, in an interview expressed satisfaction at the way in which the States' Ministry and Sardar Patel had brought about the Merger of the Deccan States.

Mr. Kumbhar expressed his confidence that even Kolhapur, a major state in the Deccan with a revenue of more than a crore of rupees, would be compelled to follow the example of the other Deccan states by the force of events.

HYDERABAD PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE'S PARTY RESIGNATIONS

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): It is understood that the members of the Independent Progressive People's party in the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly have sent in their resignations to the President of the Assembly bloc. The strength of the party is 13 in a House of 132.

The members of the party include, Raja Manmohandal (leader), Mr. M. R. Patny, Mrs. Premlata Gupta, Mr. V. Lakshma Reddy, Raja Ramdeve Rao, Mr. M. L. Gupta, Mr. Madhavarao Anvari and Mr. Baldev Pa.angay.

It is further understood that Raja Rameshwarrao and Mr. P. Raghunathmull have already resigned from the Assembly.

## Duleep Back In Bombay Says Our Boys Were Popular

**BOMBAY, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): Duleepsinhji, Reuter's special commentator with the Indian cricket team in Australia, declared on his arrival here by air from Australia:**

**"The Indian team have this outstanding achievement to their credit: The team made themselves most popular all over Australia by their batting and their behaviour off the field.**

**"The Australians say that with their bright batting they brought a great draught of fresh air into Australian cricket which was tending to become a dour, solid, relentless game.**

**"The Australians soon picked up the Indian method of bright cricket and, in a way, met them halfway.**

**"The Australian public had a great feeling for the team and it would be no exaggeration to say that towards the end of the tour many Australians were hoping for an Indian victory in a test.**

**"The Indian team were made thoroughly at home and they made friends wherever they went."**

## Indian Cricket Team Not To Play In Madras

MADRAS, Feb. 20. (API): The Indian cricket team now touring Australia will not play any match in Madras on their return as they are proceeding directly to Bombay from where they are dispersing.

This was disclosed by Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao Honorary Secretary of the Madras Cricket Association, who was in correspondence with Mr. De Mello, President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, on the subject. The Board President is reported to have informed Mr Ranga Rao that no fixture was possible at Madras as the team was proceeding

## Compensation To Civil Service Men

### Conservative Party To Raise Issue In Parliament

LONDON, Feb. 19, (Reuter): The Conservative Opposition intends to investigate payments totalling approximately £11 million on India and Burma services which are listed in supplementary estimates issued today. The estimates are to be discussed in Parliament on Monday.

The investigation will not be critical. The Opposition feels however, that the main sum involved—£9,800,000 for compensation to Indian service members for premature termination of employment — represents one of the largest "exists" of sents one of the largest "exits" of

The Opposition is anxious to satisfy itself on the details of this compensation.

During the debate, Mr. R. A. Butler, Chief India-Burma spokesman for the Conservatives, is likely to raise the question of the Punjab refugees and to seek information on the disbursement of the £20,000 raised for Red Cross work.

## Textile Workers' Standardization Committee

Numerous demands for fixation of minimum wage and standardization of wages have been and are being made by workers employed in the cotton textile industry at different places in this Province.

**PERSONNEL**

Some of these have been referred to the Industrial Court for arbitration under the Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946. But the Government considers that it is necessary to appoint a standardization committee to study and advise on the problems and matters involved. A Standardization Committee consisting of the following persons for the cotton textile industry in the whole Province has accordingly been appointed:

Mr. Purshottam Kanji, Chairman, Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C., and Mr. Nandulal M. Mehta, Members.

Mr. C. N. Bagve, Assistant Labour Officer, Bombay, Secretary.

**TERMS OF REFERENCE**

The terms of reference of the Committee will be (i) to investigate and consider all questions pertaining to minimum wage, standardization of wages and connected matters which may be referred to it by the Industrial Court and (ii) to examine the working of any scheme of standardization of wages which has been brought into force by an award of the Industrial Court and to make a report on it when requested by Government or the Industrial Court to do so.

**COUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN'S MESSAGE TO BOMBAY WOMEN**

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Presidency Women's Council writes:

The following message from H.E. the Countess Mountbatten of Burma has been received by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council.

To the Bombay Presidency Women's Council and all the delegates at the Annual Conference of the Council, I send all good wishes on the welfare work they are undertaking together with my sincere hope that you may be able to undertake an ever expanding field of service to the community.

It has been a great pleasure to me in the past year to have met many members of the Council during my visit to Bombay and to have seen something of the invaluable work they are doing.

Under the sad shadow of Gandhiji's tragic death we must all of us take up the challenge and ceaselessly endeavour to fulfil the high ideals which he held before us, and to the achievement of which his life's work was given. Nothing less than the utmost is worthy of his standards, and in no field is this more necessary than that of Social Work; in the betterment of conditions for those in need; and in helping those who are ignorant to learn how to help themselves, each other and their country.

The subject of your Conference, Social work among women and children, is one of vital importance, touching as it does at the very root of all progress, and I would like to express to you my heartfelt good wishes for your fruitful deliberations and for every success in your work during the coming year.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

# Homage To Gandhiji

## (By Asok Mehta)

It was the drifting with the wind that enabled Godse to strike the fatal blow without hindrance. His co-conspirator Madanlal had been arrested a week earlier for an unsuccessful attempt on the life of the Mahatma; he had given out clues that would have enabled an alert police to apprehend Godse before he reached the prayer-ground.

* * *

When shall we break the mould of communalism that fetters our thought? Even in the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) homage to the departed leader was paid by many a speaker in his capacity as a leader of a community. Poor Masani was jockeyed into giving voice to the grief of the Parsi community! Our mind has got into communal grooves. Force of habit, innate conservatism and predilection to sectarianism will pull us back to the grooves, until special, conscious efforts are made to get beyond them. It is not very difficult to ban the RSS and outlaw the League and the Mahasabha, but the desired results will not come unless an intensive campaign of mental reconditioning", of new education is carried out. Rabindranath Tagore showed us the way. Our minds must first acknowledge universal truths and values, must accept India as the great harmoniser, the classic land that refuses to confuse unity with uniformity. To build on the Tagore-Gandhi heritage is not easy—to translate their essentially personalistic teachings into organisational forms is no simple matter. In the world of today, education also demands organisational expression. Suppression of communalism, therefore, needs humanist philosophy and democratic, non-totalitarian organisation. In fine, it means the continuance, on a plane commensurate with our capacity, Mahatma's unending quest for truth.

* * *

What is it that has brought the world's homage to Mahatma's funeral pyre? No man in history received wreathes and laurels from so many quarters, left aching void in so many hearts at his death as the Mahatma. As the tributes show, some salute Gandhiji as the greatest Indian, others see in him a man of God who concerts with the Buddha and Christ.

Thirty years back, when Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa, his Guru, Gokhale, hailed him as the person in whom "the Indian humanity has reached the highest watermark". Gandhiji was in many ways typical Indian, nay a typical Hindu. He loved to call himself a Varnashrami. He had in him the contradictions characteristic of most Hindus. The greatest glory of Gandhiji's life was that he, an average Indian, through iron discipline and self-education-search for truth, as he called it—rose to the epic height of his ultimate greatness. The divine spark, that Pt. Nehru saw in the Mahatma, was got by him, Prometheus like, by personal efforts. But with the pure gold, he shared with his predecessors Ramakrishna and Rammohan the dross that is in the average Hindu. So human, so sunny and loving was his personality that his contradictions were forgotten, only the incandescent integrity evoked instructive homage. The radiance of his being reconciled the unresolved conflicts and contradictions of the Indian.

When the World salutes him as the greatest Indian, it merely betrays its limitations and hesitations for he has an abiding place in the Pantheon, not as the Father of the Indian freedom but as the seer of a new age of humanity harmonised, the explorer of the next stage of evolution in man. Gandhiji's final claim to greatness is his reaffirmation of abiding, eternal values in a world insensitive to such beliefs. Even the best of men in our times have put values, categorical imperatives, at the end of Utopia, in the pot of gold that is at the foot of the rainbow. Such unrealistic approach is passed off as "scientific analysis. That the future flows from, and is fashioned by the present is generally forgotten by the present day radical. This mental lapse, tragic in its consequences, has been corrected by Gandhiji. He has shown, not by sermons or books, but by the unfolding of his life the significance of values, of eternal verities, to man's work and man's growth. The divorce between the eternal, unchanging, abiding truths that transcend all socio-economic, geo-political differences and the astringent realities of daily life leads to split personality: full integration and childlike flowering of being are achieved only when the eternal and the actual are woven together. The ills from which the world suffers today have come from this separation of the abiding from the actual that in reality are organically linked together.

Gandhiji not merely taught profound truths, but radiated them from his being; his touch, his smile, his unfailing humour gave the sick and tired solace and strength. His truths he gave institutional forms, his searches of spirit, and discoveries of mind, have been given organisational expressions. His technique of SATYAGRAHA, with its emphasis on love and AHIMSA, marks a major mutation in the bio-social evolution of Man. Very rarely has a prophet shaped organisational aids to his immortal teachings rare still has been the provision of institutional fabric for the visions of an inspired seer. Gandhiji with his mystic universalism was sufficiently scientific to provide detailed discipline, systematic scheme of SADHANA, necessary for realising the beatific state he had achieved. So one pointed were his efforts, so spontaneous was his urge to grow beyond his self that it became as natural for him to achieve full humanity as for a bud to blossom forth into a thousand petalled flower.

The core of his teachings is the search for truth. But that objective suffers from the Pilate's jest. The Pilate's caustic query, "What is truth?" has remained unanswered 1947 years after Jesus' death. Gandhiji's reply to the challenging zest that echoes through centuries, is in line with Tagore's deathless remark that "truth is widowed without love". The core of Gandhiji's being, the language of his thought that was truth, the medium for the immaterial, was love. Love opens the prison gates of selfhood and links being with being, the spark with the flame. Gandhiji, the supreme individualist, thus became a collectivist in the final sense of the term.

He seemed always so near the son of the soil, the man of toil. In reality, it was a matchless achievement. His disarming simplicity was not the rough hewn simplicity of a rustic, but the final synthesis achieved after resolving all contradictions and conflicts. What was flesh hound had been made spirit born.

Such was Gandhiji. Of our generations to him. Masani said in the Consembly, "We came to scoff, but remained to pray". I wonder. We rarely scoffed at him. It has taken us long to understand him. But we have yet learnt to pray", to follow the path that he has lighted, to accept the truths, churned out of a consecrated living, as the lode star of our life's voyage?


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# OUR READERS' VIEWS

## Gandhi University

Sir,—Let me through the columns of your esteemed paper suggest to the Government of India to launch without delay the planning of a Gandhi University on all-world basis for propagation and teaching of the Gandhi ideals and for training young men for the sole purpose of establishing world peace. If the Government accept this humble suggestion they should invite Shri Sarvapali Radhakrishnan, Babu Rajendra Parshad, Maulana Azad, Shri Vinoba, Shri J. C. Kumarappa, Shri Pyarelal, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Shri Aggarwal and such other persons, who are students of Gandhian Philosophy, to suggest ways and means of establishing such a University.

Further the Government of India may send directive to every University in India to establish a separate Faculty or Gandhian Philosophy. This would be the best monument which a University can raise in honour of Gandhiji.—Yours, etc.,

SUGANLAL.

## Muslims' Debt To Mahatma

Sir,—We, the Musalmans of India have lost in Mahatma Gandhi the great champion of our just cause. Now the only person who can deliver the goods on behalf of the Musalmans of India is Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Therefore, we should wholeheartedly follow him and support his Government at this critical juncture of Indian history. We owe a great debt to the Mahatma for all that he did for us all these years, particularly, in recent months. In my opinion the only way in which we can repay this debt is to follow in his ways; and that can be done only in this way that we look up to the guidance of our Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

In the present political set up the communal organisations are a misfit. This fact cannot be disputed. So the Muslim leaders would wake up and rise to the situation to give the correct lead to the Musalmans of India. The untimely and much lamented death of Mahatma Gandhi should serve as an eye opener for us all.—Yours, etc.

Dharwar.

A. M. KAZI,
Pleader, Dharwar.

## Gandhi Era

Sir,—"I suggest, to commemorate the memory of Mahatmajee we should start a New Era as did Europe when they lost Christ".—Yours, etc.

Calcutta.

JYOTI PROSONNO GHOSE.

## A Suggestion To Muslims

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will be kind enough to publish my humble suggestion (from one of Revered Mahatmaji's admirers) to the Muslims of both Pakistan and India that they should give up cow-Sacrifice as a mark of respect to the memory of that great man who lost his life in trying to benefit the world, especially the Mohammadans of these two Dominions.—Yours, etc.

Lucknow.

NAWAB SADIQ ALI KHAN
SHISHMAHAL.

## Socialists

Sir,—The Socialists' reluctance to share responsibility with the Congress reminds me of a shy candidate who was called for an interview and was afraid as to what he would do if he got the job and did not present himself at the interview.—Yours, etc.

ARVIND L. MAJUMDAR.

Baroda.

## Peace And Goodwill Mission Appeal

Sir,—Now that India is free, the immediate concern and striving should be "Peace and Goodwill" for all of us. The Government of India with all the Provincial Governments will have their hands full with the administrative work connecting with the day to day problems throughout the country, and they will at least take from 3 to 4 years to completely settle from transfer of power problems to normal peacetime routine work.

So by getting freedom, we have won the war. It now remains to be seen whether we can win the peace as well with the same ease as we have won the war! For this we must first create the atmosphere suiting the required conditions and for creating the atmosphere, let us begin from self upheart, if you have do you actually live ward. Have you got the motto of Peace and Good-will inscribed on your up to it? Whatever religion, creed and faith you belong to, we are all brothers and sisters standing on the common plank of Peace and Goodwill. So let us strive for our motto. Make your mind to attain that goal, and here I have got the very thing for you.

We have decided to make our mission—the Peace and Goodwill Mission—a permanent organization—non-political, non-communal, and non-religious—to advance the noble cause which the very name signifies. We have no regional limitations; When a thing is good, why limit it to a particular part of the world. It is for all, wherever he or she may be. Our Mission embraces all the four corners of the world, but it emanates from your heart. Don't forget that.

Now regarding some particulars about the whole scheme. As I have already mentioned above, we have taken the first step in starting the Mission on a proper footing and the enrolment has already started. Any major person can be a member of our Mission by paying Re. 1/- as entrance fee, and an annual subscription of Re. 1/- Our immediate target is a membership of 1,00,000 but after enrolling an appreciable number—say 1000 the Constitution of our Peace and Goodwill Mission will be registered under the Public Trust Act with the Government.

This is only to introduce us to you. I am sure you will not only get yourself enrolled with our Mission, but you will also bring with you your friends, your relatives and others. Remember our Mission is not exclusive. It is for all. Come one, come all.

Very shortly the Mission will start its work in real earnest. We have got a big scheme before us—it will be conveyed to you through the Press, on the platform, and after it is in full swing, through the AIR.

Just drop us a Post Card for application forms, and they will be at your door by next post.

"Jai-Hind" to you till I again meet you with some more particulars.—Your etc.

S. H. URAIZEE
President,
Peace and Goodwill Mission.
Post Box 3124.
Bombay—3.

## *Racing In Bombay*

Sir,—The management of the Royal Western India Turf Club has from time to time taken all possible measure to improve the condition of racing and it certainly deserves to be congratulated. Although many precautions have been taken, there still appears to be one, most important, viz., the securing of the confidence of the punters—which seems to have escaped the attention of the management. There is always great unpleasantness among the punters when a favourite horse fails miserably. The punters always think that the horse was not tried, pulled or kept in bunch and so on. In such cases what can the authorities do! How are they to know what has exactly happened? No one can say except the jockey who rides the horse. The jockey's statement is taken as correct. The punter cannot know whether the trainer is trying the horse or he is on a weight reducing mission or waiting for an opportunity for a big coup. The punters it may be frankly admitted, go primarily for making money and secondarily for sport. It may not be possible that each horse backed by the satisfaction of the race being run fairly. To overcome this difficulty, the following method is suggested:

(1) The jockey to be drawn on horses at the eleventh hour and to be kept aloof from owners, trainers, and the board showing odds of betting.

(2) First class jockeys to be allowed to ride first and second class horses and the cup events. This will give chances to jockeys to ride any horse, otherwise, it is seen that some jockeys do not get chance to ride good horses for seasons.

(3) Third class jockeys to ride third and fourth class horses and so on.

This will afford the jockeys ample opportunity to show their real skill and ability. It is no use saying that a particular jockey won skillfully or his riding was superb, especially when he rides a horse which is excellent in the whole lot. It is by drawing, the jockey's skill will be put to test and punters fears allayed. This will also avoid unpleasantness among the owners, trainers and jockeys. It is very probable that the owners and trainers may not like this idea or suggestion as it may upset their plans, but it must be clearly understood that they get money from punters and not from the Club. This above suggestion is also in the interest of jockeys because any jockey will ride any horse, show his skill and earn "bakshis" from the owner.

Will the authorities assure the punter that in the event of the owner not accepting my suggestion the horse he runs in a race is "on the job"? What should be the manner of the assurance?

There is also one more point which is lost sight of in the hubbub of Racing. In races allotted to horses in Classes I and II, one finds that altogether a new horse to the course either imported from abroad or one having run at other Racing Centres in India, wins the race on a common canter, leaving the rest of the field standing, including the even-money favourite. Then, in such a state of affairs is it not the duty of the authorities of the Turf Club to intimate to the public the previous history and form of such horses as this information the authorities do get from the owners of such horses.

If Racing is to run in the interests of punters as well as owners and trainers, will the authorities take the opinion of the public by ballot on any Race Day after the race is over to see whether the suggestion of conducted.

The following suggestions may also receive the attention of the Turf Club Authorities:

1. Arrangements may be made to provide pure cold drinking water in First Enclosure.

2. Rates of tea and aerated waters should be the same as are available outside the Court

3. The Hindu and Mohamedan Restaurants should be kept clean and tidy, as their present arrangements are far from satisfactory.

4. At present there is so much rush at the Win and Place Counters at the First Enclosure, that fights, pickpocketing, etc., take place. To avoid this, railings to form Q's should be provided, so that each and every man may go very conveniently at the Counter and purcnase his tickets with ease and without fear of pickpocket etc

W. W. DESHPANDE.

# SIKHS SHOULD JOIN CONGRESS.

(BY PRINCIPAL TEJA SINGH)

The Sikhs, by the essentials of their religion, were born to unite and harmonise the warring elements of the world. "Nanak says, the true Guide is one who joins and reconciles all." This was the Sikh Gurus' mission, and they adopted many ways to effect this. One was to secularise religion and to remove its exclusiveness by declaring that any form of it was efficacious enough to save mankind. They prepared a scripture which was intercommunal, embodying the compositions of Hindu and Muslim saints written in a language which was common to all. The worship inculcated was such as to enable men and women of all communities to join. It consisted of praise of God sung in chorus. For evolving a casteless and raceless society interdining in a common mess was enjoined as a preliminary to all meetings.

Another device to break exclusiveness and to create equal respect for all was to declare that no party was good enough to rule over others. "Only fools or idiots try to dominate others," says Guru Nanak. The role of the Sikhs in history has been to keep a balance between the cultures of the two communities and not to allow any one of them to obsess the other. In later history, whenever there was a clash between the two, the Sikhs came in to part them and make peace. It was only recently that as a result of the British policy of divide and rule the Sikhs began to isolate themselves from the rest of their countrymen and set up a policy of exclusiveness, which made them look as rivals of others. They have reaped nothing but harm from this policy. Beside the loss of life and property, their holy places have been placed beyond their reach, and in spite of their strong desire to rescue them their Government is not powerful enough to do anything in the matter. Their own leadership is divided for want of a clear programme of Panthic life.

### Give up stand-offishness

What should they do? It is being realised by some of their foremost leaders that it is futile to stick on to the old policy of seclusion from other communities, which throws them out of the main current of national life and debars them from taking their due share in the cultural and political life of the whole nation. Their best leaders, possessing unequalled knowledge and character, do not find that recognition which is their due. Their movements, showing so much experience of service and sacrifice, are not even mentioned in the high-ranking literature of the nation. They figure nowhere in the All-Asian Conferences or in the diplomatic services. It is due to the Sikhs ploughing their lonely furrow and not mingling with others. It is being realised now that if they want to progress and develope the best in them, they must throw in their lot with the rest of their countrymen who believe in the oneness of the land and the oneness of the people. The only party that deserves to lead in matters concerning the whole nation is the Congress, and any attempt to divide the allegiance due to it will only weaken our own power to get justice done to us. The Sikhs, therefore, will be well-advised to give up their stand-offishness and join the Congress wholeheartedly.

They should not fear that their voice will not be heard. They can be sure about the effectiveness of their voice, if they join in large numbers, and use all their resourcefulness and love of cohesion, not in stressing communalism, but in organising service and making unequalled sacrifices so that they may win the confidence and good-will of the whole country by showing that the intensification of the Sikh spirit means the abolition of all sectarianism, all separatism, and the promotion of undivided love and harmony.

### GO INTO THE CONGRESS

Now, as the matters stand, the Sikhs are in the position of beggars at the door of the powers that be. If they form an integral part of the Congress they can become the indwellers of the house, and as such get grievances removed by themselves. 'Go into the Congress' is the word.

# GANDHIJI PLAYED PROGRESSIVE ROLE IN INDIAN STRUGGLE

## Mahasabha And League Played Communal Roles, Says Diakov

MOSCOW, Feb. 18 (Reuter): The Soviet writer on India, Alexei Diakov, in an article on the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi in the 'New Times' today said "No violent revolution known to history has exacted such sacrifice from the people as those entailed in the events called forth by the constitutional reforms carried out in India last summer. Yet the goal to which Mahatma Gandhi dedicated his whole life—the complete independence of India and better conditions for her people—has not been achieved."

Pointing to "the inconsistencies of Gandhism" the writer said, according to Moscow radio, that it was one of the features of Gandhi's tactics to draw all the great labouring masses into the movement.

**This drew them into active political life and from this point of view Mahatma Gandhi played a progressive part.**

"But at the same time Mahatma Gandhi stood for non-violence in the political struggle; this was his cardinal political principle. A decided opponent of class struggle he advocated collaboration between the classes. These tactics undoubtedly retarded the development of the national liberation movement.

"While fighting against Britain's oppression, Mahatma Gandhi called on the Indian people to employ peaceful methods, in the early days of his activity, he even urged the Indians to prove that they were true British subjects and deserved better treatment.

"He supported Britain in world war one, hoping that after the war India would be granted dominion status.

"On the other hand, by preaching class collaboration, non-violence and peaceful, constitutional methods of action, Mahatma Gandhi made his tactics acceptable to the Indian bourgeosie.

### INCONSISTENCY OF GANDHISM

"The inconsistency of Gandhism manifested itself on many issues: for example, Gandhi was opposed to large scale industry because it spelt ruin for the handcraftsmen, whose interests he always defended as the national interests of India.

"He regarded the peasantry as the main factors in India's national life and demanded an improvement of their hard lot. Yet, at the same time, he declared that in a free India there would be a place for the landlords and feudal rulers, and condemned the active struggle of the peasants against them.

"Objectively, this was to be advantage of the British imperialists who sought to preserve feudal survivals in India and hinder her economic development. Indian backwardness helped to exploit and enslave the people

### BRITISH GAME

"Gandhi opposed violence and sought for peaceful means of winning independence because he wanted to spare the people bloodshed. He believed that his tactics would enable India to free herself from British rule without bloodshed and loss of life. He hoped that the path of compromise with the imperialists would save India bloodshed.

"In India's case history has once more proved the futility of reformism. As long as the Indian people's resistance remained passive the British imperialists acted by methods of the most brutal violence.

"Determined to retain their hold over the sub-continent, the British imperialists are doing their best to aggravate relations between India and Pakistan, and provoke communal strife between Hindus and Moslems, creating tension all round.

"Gandhi was perfectly well aware that the animosity between Hindus and Moslems was being fomented by the Birtish imperialists. He stated repeatedly that only Britain's complete withdrawal from India would open the door to peace and amity between communities."

### HINDU MAHASABHA'S ROLE

Of the Hindu Mahasabha, the writer said "by the savage anti-Muslim campaigns it has helped the British to implement their policy of divide and rule.

The British imperialists hoped that this organisation would push the national Congress into the background and come to hold the same place among the Hindus as the Muslim League does among the Muslims.

"The fact that their expectations did not materialise was largely due to Mahatma Gandhi's popularity. Up to the partition of India the Hindu Mahasabha did not wield much influence."

The articles concluded: 'Gandhi's last political actions were directed against this fratricidal strife. True to himself, he twice declared a hunger strike in protest, seeking to soothe the warring political factions by his personal influence and prestige. The very fact that the murderer was an active member of the Hindu Mahasabha points with sufficient clarity to where the threads of this vile and abominable crime lead."


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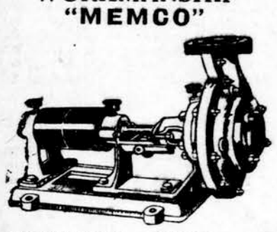

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# Amrit Kaur's Appeal To Medicos

## HELP PEOPLE'S GOVT. IN IMPROVING HEALTH CONDITIONS

BOMBAY, Friday.

**An earnest appeal to young medical students to propagate ideas and practice of health and education among the ignorant masses of the country was made by Hon. Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, Government of India, while addressing the students of the Nair Dental and National Medical College this morning.**

The Health Minister said that it was the people's Government that was functioning in free India today and it was therefore, the duty of every educated man and woman in the country to help the Government in its task of improving the conditions of the masses. Medical students, she continued, could play a great part in this respect by taking up the responsibility of making th emasses health-minded.

Referring to the demand for more grant-in-aid to develop the college made by the Dean in his welcome address, presented to her earlier, she said they should not look for financial aid from the Central Government at this juncture when the Government had to undergo a lot of expenses in important national matters, but they should make a strong demand for more aid from their provincial Government as well as from the general public.

**GILDER'S PLEA**

A fervent call to the medicos and the dentists to give a part of their time for the service of the masses was made by Dr. M. D. D. Gilder Health Minister of Bombay, inaugurating the Scientific Session of the third All-India Dental Conference at the C. J. Hall this morning.

He started that the medicos of Bombay had rendered yeomen service to the country and he pointed out that the spirit of self-sacrificing medical men of the City had raised the status of the Nair Dental Hospital. He said that the Central and Provincial Governments philanthrophists and the medical men should make a relentless concerted effort to improve the health of the masses.

The Health Minister referred to the Bhor Committee Report and said it was a "monument" giving a detailed picture of the prevailing conditions of health in the country. Though they should strive to reach the target recommended by the Report, they could not implement it immediately due to financial reasons, and they would have to "go slowly".

Continuing, he remarked that the medicos and the dentists were advocates of the science of preserving health and they should not create watertight compartments among different branches of the medical science.

He revealed that the Central Government would in a short time introduce legislation regulating the Dental profession.

## *AMRIT KAUR AT BHAGINI SAMAJ*

BOMBAY, Friday.

"With the attainment of Swaraj greater responsibilities have come on us and, therefore, let us all stand united and discharge them in a manner so that we can make our free country a unique one in the world", observed Shrimati Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, India Government, here today.

The Health Minister, who opened the Bhagini Samaj's Mohanlal Ghia Building, addressing the large number of ladies present on the occasion at the Vanita Vishram Garden, said that greater national responsibilities rested on women and they could play an important role in improving the social and economic conditions of the masses.

Describing the Bhagini Samaj as the producer of social workers, Shrimati Amrit Kaur said that the institution always had the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatmaji was removed from them when he had not completely finished some of his life mission and among them was total removal of untouchability. He had infused courage in women. Shrimati Amrit Kaur urged every member of the Bhagini Samaj to come forward and work for the removal of untouchability. That was the best way to honour the memory of their departed leader and Father of the Nation.

Earlier Shrimati Hansa Mehta, President of the Bhagini Samaj, welcomed the Health Minister and gave a short history of the Bhagini Samaj activities.

## Health Minister At The Haffkine Institute

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, this morning paid visits to the Haffkine Institute.

She spent two hours at the Haffkine Institute and was conducted round the various departments of the Institute by its Director, Major-General Sir S. S. Sokhey. She had seen the Institute about 20 years ago and remarked on the enormous development which it appeared to have made. She took particularly keen interest in the whole set-up for the large scale production of vaccine, anti-malarial drugs, sulphonamides and vitamin tablets. These things, the Minister remarked, were required by the poorest of the poor and should be produced by the State to keep prices down. The Institute has a first class pilot plant for the production of sulphonamides and anti-malarian drugs.

## *ACCORD THEM WARM RECEPTION*

### *Amrit Kaur's Appeal About Rescued Abducted Women*

NEW DELHI, Feb. 19 (A.P.I.)—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, Government of India, broadcasting tonight from All India Radio in connection with "Restore Women and Children Week", appealed to the society that the wronged ones should be received with all the affection that is their due.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said, "one of the saddest things during all the communal disturbances has been the abduction of women by both Muslims and non-Muslims. Hate and anger breed violence and violence rouses the lowest passions in man. We have therefore to eschew hate and anger.

"The wrong afflicted on the souls of these unfortunate women is irreparable but we can at any rate retrieve our error upto a point and that is by both sides willingly releasing abducted women so that they may be taken safely to their homes. This is the least act of reparation that we can do to these poor fortunate victims.

"I would also like to appeal to society at large, and to the relations of abducted girls in particular, that these wronged ones should be received with all the affection that is their due so that they may in time recover their physical, mental and moral health and become useful members of society. In no sense can anybody attribute any blame to them. Molestation, rape and abduction of women is the lowest form of brutality and cowardice. Therefore only those who have sullied their honour stand dishonoured, not these girls. I am confident that the necessary generosity of heart and mind will be forthcoming. I appeal to the women of India in particular to extend the right hand of fellowship and sympathy to these unfortunate sisters. If communal unity has to be achieved, as it must, if both Pakistan and India are to live, immediate righting of any wrong that is at all possible is one step towards the desired goal. I trust there will be no delay in putting our houses in order on both sides."

## WOMAN'S ROLE IN SOCIAL LIFE

### Amrit Kaur's Call At Convocation Hall Meeting

BOMBAY, Friday.

An impassioned plea to the women of India, to take an increasingly active part in the Social life of the country, was made by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India, when she addressed a packed gathering of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, at the Convocation Hall, this evening.

Speaking on the gigantic problem of refugee rehabilitation which confronted the Government of India, when India became free, Rajkumari said "At one time we had as many as 3,00,000 persons at the refugee Camp at Kurukshetra, 80 miles from Delhi." Their physical agony and mental anguish were indescribable. Not only had they to be feal clothed and found employment, but there were multifarious problems, but starting T.B. Colonies for the afflicted the opening of schools for children and maternity and other hospitals.

All this work the Government had undertaken and the results could be assessed by the fact that the average of the nurses and doctors per population among these centres, was higher than anywhere else in India. The death rate also was lower than in the rest of the country.

The speaker said that some of the refugee women had been undergoing training as nurses, and still others as teachers, for India had considerable shortage in both these directions.

Speaking about Gandhiji's assassination she said "In Gandhiji we have lost a "great protector, a great believer in women". But it must be remembered when speaking of women's rights, that in his vocabulary rights and duties were synonimous".

Concluding the Rajkumari said "we are made by nature to conserve life, not to destroy it. Let us teach our children not to hate, but instil in them that love which is the crowning glory of our lives. If we are true to Gandhiji's ideals and his dreams, we will bring into being an India where there is no hate, an India which will lead the countries of Asia and of the world in the path of righteousness".

The speaker stated that the calamities which had engulfed the country were a test to the country. There was no distress, which could not be turned into ultimate good, if people worked for it with singleness of purpose.

# Argentine Has Little Claim On Falklands

## British Sovereignty To Be Maintained Unimpaired

CARACAS (Venezuela), Feb. 20 (Reuter)—British sovereignty in the Falkland islands "will be maintained unimpaired", Vice-Admiral Sir William G. Tennant, Commander-in-Chief of the British West Indies station, told Reuter before leaving here today after attending President Romulo Gallego's inauguration.

When he asked if there was any possibility of a clash with the Argentine navy (units of which were reported to have sailed for British-owned Deception Island) Admiral Tennant replied: "No, it would be sheer stupidity."

He said a Royal Navy heavy unity now under his command (presumably the cruiser 'Nigeria', transferred from the South Atlantic station when she left Simonstown on Monday) was heading for the Falkland islands to "show the flag."

He would not comment on reports that big uranium deposits had been found in Antarctica, though he said he had heard much of it.

Admiral Tennant said the present status of the islands, which have been under British occupation for nearly 100 years, could be changed only by a dictum of the international court of justice.

He added: 'Argentina and Chile have little claim on the Flaklands, prooably Spain has more claim."

According to Buenos Aires reports an Argentine naval squadron which left Tiera del Fuego, at the southern tip of South America, was on its way to Deception Island, in the South Shetlands group of the Falklands dependencies, where Argentine has set up a base despite British protests.

Reuter reported from Port Stanley, the Falklands capital, that the Argentine squadron consisted of two cruisers and six destroyers.

## *Killing 'Partisan Bands' Is No Crime*

NUREMBURG, Feb. 19 (Reuter)—The American War Crimes Tribunal held here today that the killing of captured members of "illegal partisan bands" by German forces in the Balkans was not a war crime. The court was pronouncing judgment on a group of German Generals, headed by Field Marshal Wilhelm List, who fought in the Balkans during the war. List was found guilty on counts one and three—murder of civilians and issuing orders contrary to international law.

The judgment said that Balkan partisans could not be "generally regarded as qualified for belligerent status under international law." Members of these bands had no right to be treated as prisoners of war. The judgment added that the shooting of hostages was not in itself contrary to existing international law if used as a "last resort" by an occupying power in the defence of public order.

Excessive and inhuman application of this measures could however constitute a crime.

Judge Charles Frederick Wennerstrum, the President of the Tribunal, declared in his judgment that the German armed forces had been in control of Greece and Yugoslavia until the evacuation of these countries in the autumn of 1944.

Evidence heard in Court had clearly shown that during this period guerrilla warfare had been waged against the occuping powers. Evidently some of the partisan units had fulfilled the requirements for belligerent status under international law. There was however not sufficient evidence to show that the bands concerned in the actions under trial fulfilled these requirements.

Among those found guilty was Field Marshal Wilhelm List, who was accused of killing Jews and partisans in reprisals. He was sentenced to life imprisonment. General Walter Kuntz, found guilty of shooting hostages was also sentenced to life imprisonment.

General Hermann Foertsch, Chief of Staff of the 12th army, and General Kurt Von Geitner, Chief of Staff in Serbia, were acquitted.

## SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN KOREA

### 'Times' Urges To Resume High Level Talks

LONDON Feb. 20 (Reuter)—The establishment of a "People's Army" and a "Democratic People's Republic" in the Soviet zone of Korea "shows that Russia has decided to follow her own policy without regard to the recommendations of the United Nations "the Times" declared in a leading article today.

"The main object of Soviet policy in Korea is to ensure that the northern zone, with its coal mines, hydro-electric installations, and other facilities for heavy industry, remains under Russian influence" the paper added.

"It seems too much to hope that the Government of the United States and the Soviet Union can now lay aside mutual suspicions and co-operate frankly to promote the interests of the Korean people.

Yet there is sound sense in the statement of Major-General Shanin, the Russian Commander at Pyong Yang that the unification of Korea depends upon the resumption of conversations at the Marshall-Molotov level.

"Most of the Koreans, both in the northern and in the southern zones, are anxious only to rule themselves without foreign interference. Unless Russia and the United States can agree to let them do this, the withdrawal of Soviet and American troops is likely to usher in civil war between the Communists in the north and their opponents in the south."

## *SOVIET CLAIMS EXCESSIVE*

### *U. S. Delegation's View*

LONDON, Feb. 20 (Reuter)—The United States delegation to the conference of the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers deputies opening here today thinks Russia's claims to German assets in Austria excessive, it was learned here.

The United States is affected as the source of economic aid to Austria, and the impression is that the Americans consider Russia's terms too steep a price for the evacuation of foreign troops from Austria.

Austria, however, desperately anxious to get the foreigners out of the country, certainly favours acceptance of the latest terms.

Russia's claims amount to two-thirds of current oil output, two-thirds of oil prospecting rights in Eastern Austria for 50 years and oil refining capacity equal to 450,000 tons.

Russia also claims all assets of the Danube Steamship Company in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, 25 percent of the Company's assets in Austria and—most onerous of all—transfer to the Soviet Union of 200 million dollars in convertible currency in two years.

## BERLIN NEWSPAPERS ACCUSE WESTERN POWERS

### Support Soviet Suggestion

BERLIN, Feb. 19 (Reuter): All Soviet—lincensed Berlin newspapers today front-paged under big headlines a Soviet news agency report accusing the western occupation powers of "sabotaging the demilitarisation of the western zones of Germany" and of refusing to allow four-power inspection of German naval bases. The report, more than 1000 words long, dealth with last Tuesday's meeting of the allied Co-ordinating Committee, the body on which the four Deputy Military Governors are represented, and accused the western allies of turning down a suggestion by the Soviet representative that inspection teams should be sent now to ensure that no German naval bases were being used for military purposes.

## *Indonesias Demand Dissolution Of U.N. Commission*

**NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (IPA): The American Committee for Independent Indonesia has sent a memorandum to the Security Council in which it insists on dissolution of the Security Council's Commission for Indonesia and on cancellation of agreement signed aboard "Renville,". The Committee further declares that Holland has violated the agreement when she sent 1500 troops to Indinesia after the agreement was signed and was responsible for the murder of 285 Indonesians in two villages in Western Java.**

**The memorandum also says that Indonesia signed the agreement under the pressure of Dutch and, therfore, it does not provide for lasting peace. The Committee demands that Holland should immediately lift the economic blockade of Indonesian Republic.**

## *U. N. Sponsored Maritime Conference*

### *Scandinavian Countries Oppose Inter-Governmental Organisation*

GENEVA, Feb 19 (Reuter)—The first big maritime conference called by the United Nations divided sharply at its opening here today when the four Scanadinavian countries, supported by Australia, objected to formation of an Inter-Governmental Maritime Organisation to discriminate shipping practices.

The conference, attended by 120 delegates and shipping experts from 36 countries, was called by the Economic and Social council.

Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Finland who opposed to formation of the organisation said that if established, it should deal only with technical problems such as safety rules.

Australia suggested that maritime problems should be dealt with by a sub-commission of the Economic and Social Council.

Britain, China, Eire, India and the United States, supporting the establishment of the new organisation said, it should deal also with the elimination of restrictive practices.

The Indian delegate, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, condemned "efforts by countries with centuries old shipping inetrests" to prevent the abolition of restrictive practices.

"Shipping is the foremost interest which must be considered by the United Nations", he said. "This vast subject must not be delegated merely to a commission of the Economic and Social Council."

The Dutch delegate, Dr. J. J. Oyeuaar, was elected Chairman of the conference, to which 68 nations were invited.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 20 (UPI). Nine persons, four belonging to the R.S.S. and five to the Muslim National Guards, were arrested here yesterday by the local police.

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## *Soviet-Hungarian Treaty Signed*

MOSCOW, Feb. 18. (Reuter): A Soviet-Hungarian treaty of friendship and mutual assistance was signed in the Kremlin, Moscow, tonight in the presence of Generalissimo Stalin and Zoltan Tildy, the Hungarian President.

Under the treaty, Russia and Hungary agree to help each other in the event of their being attacked by Germany or any other country. They agree not to take part in any alliance or coalitions directed against either, and undertake to foster cultural and economic ties.

Russia already has friendship and mutual aid pacts with Czechoslovakia, Poland Rumania and Yugoslavia. Hungary has friendship pacts with Rumania and Yugoslavia.

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# CITY & SUBURBS

## To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 11, 2004.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 10, 1367.
Parsi: Shehrever 21, 1317.
Sunrise: 7-04 a.m. Sunset: 18-42 p.m
Hightide: 08-14, 22-18. Lowtide 03-26, 15-00.

## To-day's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURORS

Sheriff's notice Re: Women Jurors —Attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION: Annual General meeting of the Bombay Women's Association (A.I.W.C. Girgaon Branch) will be held today (Saturday) at 3 p.m. at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road Bombay at which the sixteen Executive committee and office bearers for 1948-49 will be elected and the report of the 20th Annual Session held at Madras will be given.

BOMBAY GEOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION: Prof. Maine of Podar College, will deliver a lecture on "India", at Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institution, opp. Charni Road Railway Station, Queens Road, Bombay today (Saturday) at 5 p.m. for the benefit of Teachers, Members of the Association and public.

REFUGEE STUDENTS HOSTEL. Social gathering today at 5-30 p. m. at Cotton Exchange Building at Cotton Green. Hon. Dr. Gilder, will preside.

BALKAN-JI-BARI:— A Week-end Camp of the Bombay and Suburban Balkan-ji-Bari Workers today and Sunday (February 21 and 22) at the Adarsh Dughhalaya, Marva Road, Malad. Tea to Mr. Ratilal Nanavati after his return from Russia on Sunday, at 8-30 a.m., and to Sind Balkan-ji-Bari Workers, at 4-15 p.m. Lady Masani will preside.

VEDANTA PHILOSOPHY: Swami Sambuddhananda will deliver a lecture on Vedanta Philosophy at Bazargate High School today (Saturday) at 3-45 p.m. He will also conduct Upanishad class at Ramakrishna Vivekananda Centre, Portuguese Church St. Dadar, at 5-45 p.m.

GEETA CLASS: Swami Sambuddhananda will conduct a class on Bhagvat Geeta at the Ramakrishna Mission Library Hall tomorrow Sunday) at 9 am. He will also conduct a class on Gospel (in Hindi and English) the same day at 6 p.m., in the same place.

KHETWADI REGISTERED PRIMARY SCHOOL AND SIRDAR HIGH SCHOOL:— Parents day today at Marwadi Vidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, at 5 p.m. Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai will preside.

FOURTH NAWROZE FESTIVAL SPORTS: The Iranians Sports Club and the Iranian Women's Working Guild will hold the Fourth Nawroza Festival sports today (Saturday) and tomorrow (Sunday) at the Cooperage. A big programme of 45 events has been arranged, open to all Iranian Zoroastrians. Three invitation items have also been included, open to all Zoroastrians.

The sports will commence on both the days at 2 p.m.

LECTURE ON GHALIB: Public lecture on Ghalib By Prof. Mumtaz Husain, to be held today (Saturday) at the Anjuman-i-Islam Urdu Research Institute at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN: Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Provincial Hindi Sahitya Sammelan today (Saturday) at 5 p.m.

### MR. B. G. KHER FOR DELHI.

The Prime Minister, Mr. B. G. Kher, will leave by air for Delhi today Saturday and return to Bombay on Monday, 23rd instant.

### MR. MORARJI DESAI

The Home and Revenue Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, will leave for Delhi today Saturday by air and return to Bombay on Monday, 23rd instant.

## MILL LOCK-UP AT KURLA

### Workers' Representation To Minister

(From Our Correspondent.)

KURLA, Feb. 20. Since the stabbing incident which proved fatal in which a Parsi supervisor named Mr. Pallonji Wadia was involved on February 3, the management of the Swadeshi Mills have ordered a lock-out of the Mill which has made 3000 workers idle for over two weeks. Their economic condition is growing worse day by day and it is reported that they had even to pawn their pots and pans to make both ends meet.

At a largely attended meeting of the workers held on Wednesday night, it was decided to approach Government with a request to pursuade the owners to re-open the mill. A deputation of the workers is meeting the Labour Minister, Mr. Nanda in this behalf.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY, Feb. 21, (Saturday).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. M. S. Kanetkar (Bhavgeet) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Bimal Mukherjee (Sitar) 8-45 Songs from "Vidyaharan" (Marathi Pad) 9-0 Saraswati Rane (Desi) 12-0 p.m. A composite programme (M) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 Greet Ani Abhang 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 You Asked for It 4-20 R. H. Brahmabhatt (Vocal) 4-40 Babubhai Shah (G. Geet Sneharashmi) 5-0 Azim Khan (Sitar) 5-15 Variety programme (G) of special interest to Children 5-45 News (K) 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 L. P. Chaube (Alap aur dhrupad) 6-45 Zawwar Husain (Iqbal Khalili) 7-0 Topic of Day 7-10 Locals 7-15 R. H. Brahmabhatt (Vocal) 7-30 Replies to Listeners' letters (H) 7-40 Filmi Dhun on Clarionet By L. K. Kunte 7-45 Chitra Sangeet (Film 'Kuber') 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Recitation of his own Hindi Poems by Pandit Diwakar 8-45 East and West: Chanakya and Machiavelli—by Prof. G. D. Parekh 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Bimal Mukerjee (Sitar) 10-10 Saraswati Rane (Marubihag).

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7,240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Panihari 5-45 p.m. Zawwar Husain (Ghazalen) 6-15 Rural Listeners.

61.48 m. (4,880 kc/s)—7-45 p.m. Com. News 8-0 Babubhai Shah (G. Geet Suresh Gandhi) 8-15 Thumri Aur Dadra 9-0 Laxman Prasad Chaube (Alap aur Dhrupad) 9-30 Gujarati Unazal (Kalapi).

# NOTICE BY ONE CO-OWNER BAD

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Desai.)

Dharmanarayan V. Dani and another ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

Ganpat Narayan Kadam ..Defendant

Holding that a notice to quit given by one of two joint owners of an immovable property was void in law, His Lordship dismissed this ejectment suit with costs.

The plaintiffs are owners of a chawl at Walkeshwar in which the defendant occupied one room at a monthly rent of Rs. 8.

The plaintiffs' case was that as he wanted to effect repairs, he gave the defendant on 20th September 1945 a notice to quit the room, and that the defendant accordingly vacated the room on 17th November 1945, but that later on he broke open the lock and re-occupied it. The defendant on the other hand contended that he had not ceased to be a tenant of the room in question, but that he had given possession temporarily merely for the purpose of effecting repairs.

His Lordship observed that plaintiff had acted as a bully towards a poor man, His Lordship disbelieved his evidence and found that juridical possession of the room had all along remained with the defendant. His Lordship further held that under Section 106 of the Transfer of Property Act notice to quit should be given by or on behalf of all the co-owners and that the notice given by plaintiff 1 alone was therefore void and inoperative in law. In the result His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

## Kasturba Day

The fourth death anniversary of the late Kasturba falls on Sunday, 22nd Feb. 1948, i.e. tomorrow. The B.P.C.C. will observe the Day by holding a Public Meeting at the P. J. Hall, Congress House, at 6 p.m. on that day. The Hon'ble Shri L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise, Government of Bombay will preside and Smt. Lilavati Munshi, M.L.A., Smt. Sumatibai N. Gore, M.L.A., and Shri M. Y. Nurie will address.

'PATHAN' IN AID OF HYDERABAD STRUGGLE

In aid of the People's Struggle in Hyderabad, Prithviraj's 'Pathan' was staged on Thursday at the Royal Opera House. The house was packed to the full.

The drama ended with a speech by Prithviraj who dwelt on the importance of the Hyderabad problem, and how the people's struggle there needed help. The garland presented to him was auctioned and fetched Rs. 76 which was donated to the Hyderabad Fund.

Dr. Romesh Gandhi, Secretary, Bombay-Hyderabad Youth League thanked Prithviraj and his fellow workers and appealed to the people for their mite for the people of Hyderabad at the hour of their trial.

## NEW DELHI-U.S.A. AIR LINK

Pan American World Airways will open direct air service from New Delhi to the five major continents on or about March 1st, it is announced.

Four weekly flights will connect New Delhi with San Francisco to the East and New York to the West on Pan American's unique "round-the world" services. The west-bound services will leave Delhi at 9-30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Saturdays arriving in Brussels and London the following evening, thus clipping over 20 hours from presently scheduled timings and providing the fastest and most modern commercial service ever offered between the two capitals.

Connections with Pan American's South American services at Istanbul bring Rio de Janeiro within two days flying time of Delhi. At both Istanbul and London the Clippers connect with each other for South African points.

From Delhi the eastbound passengers may proceed by round-the-world Clipper to Calcutta, Bangkok, Shanghai, Manila, Tokyo, the Hawaiian Island and San Francisco.

High altitude, pressurized-cabin Constellations will be used on the new service which will enable the traveller from India to step down at La Guardia Field, New York on the second afternoon out of Delhi.

## Mr. P. C. GORDON-WALKER IN BOMBAY

Mr. P. C. Gordon-Walker, M.P., Parliamentary Under Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, arrived in Bombay on Thursday by air from Colombo, where he has been attending the Ceylon Independence Celebrations.

Mr. Gordon-Walker, who is accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. J. J. B. Hunt, was met at Santa Cruz by Mr. G. V. Kitson, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, whose guest he is while in Bombay.

Mr. Gordon-Walker, left to-day for Delhi on his way back to the United Kingdom.

### GOVERNMENT HOUSE NEWS

BOMBAY, Friday.

The Governor of Bombay received Mr. A. E. Welch, and Rai Bahadur Dr. P. N. Sen.

Rani Maharaj Singh received Mrs. Frene Talyarkhan.

Lady Duggan attended the Government House Work Party.

Rani Maharaj Singh visited the Exhibition organised by the Women's Home Industries Depot, at the Convocation Hall.

Mr. Dhirajlal B. Desai, H. H. the Maharani of Cooch Behar and Mr. and Mrs. Kamey came to lunch.

His Excellency and Rani Maharaj Singh attended the Exhibition of Italian Art, held at the residence of Dr. M. Orsini Ratto, at 19, Pedder Road.

### BOMBAY BORSTAL SCHOOL ACT

The Government of Bombay has introduced a bill to amend the Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929. The experience of the Act has shown the necessity for some minor changes and these have been incorporated in this bill.


PALACE

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TODAY TO MONDAY!
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in Technicolor starring
VIVIEN BEIGH, CLAUDE RAINS, STEWART GRANGER, FLORA ROBSON

TOMORROW MORNING AT 10-30
ROMANCE! THRILLS! ACTION!
"WATERLOO ROAD"
Stewart Granger, John Mills

TUESDAY to THURSDAY!
"NICHOLAS NICKLEBY"

NOW SHOWING:

CITY-LIGHT

Matunga (B. B.)

Daily: 1-15, 4, 6-45 and 9-30 p.m.
Columbia Serial

THE SECRET CODE
PAUL JALLEY, ANNA NAGEL

Sunday Morn. 9 a.m.
SIVAKAVI (Tamil)

MOVIETONE SPECIAL
"MAHATMA GANDHI'S FUNERAL"
"The Northern lights of Bombay"

AURORA

Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Lover! Hero! scoundrel! eager to fight..unafraid to die.. asking only for a stout ship and a pretty girl to call his own!

"CAPTAIN CAUTION"

Starring:
Victor Mature, Louise Platt, Leo Carrillo, Bruce Cabot

TOMORROW MORNING AT 10-30
COME AND LAUGH AWAY YOUR TROUBLES!
"LITTLE GIANT"
BUD ABBOTT, LOU COSTELLO

CAPITOL

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Daily 3-30, 6-30 9-30
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## WEATHER CHART

POONA, Feb. 20, (A. P. I.): Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the 24 hours from 1st November 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on 29th February, 1948:—

Ahmedabad 91 68 0 4.4 plus 4.1, Ajmer 72 58 0 4.4 plus 3.4, Akola nil, Allahabad 75 57 0 1.2 minus 0.9, Bangalore 86 64 0 1.6 minus 1.9, Baroda 94 63 0 0.2 —, Belgaum 90 62 0 2.9 plus 0.9, BOMBAY 85 74 0 0.3 minus 0.5, Calcutta 85 65 0 0 3.3 plus 1.1, Cawnpore 75 55 0 3.3 plus 1.6, Cherrapunji 64 50 0 1.5 minus 3.6, Cuttack 86 68 0 9.1 plus 6.3, Dehra-Dun 71 52 0 0.4 minus 5.3, Delhi 73 56 T 2.6 plus 0.4, Hanam Konda 87 69 0 3.6 plus 1.7, Honavar 87 74 0 1.4 —, Hyderabad (Dn.) 90 66 0 1.1 minus 0.8, Hyderabad (Sd.) 73 58 0 0.1 minus 0.5, Indore 85 60 0 0.9 minus 0.2, Khandwa 90 61 0 1.9 plus 0.5, Lucknow 76 57 0 1.3 minus 0.6, Madras 87 71 5.6 minus 15.6, Mangalore 91 76 0 0 2.7 minus 0.9, Marmagao 85 75 0 0.3 minus 1.2, Mussoorie 50 39 T 0.9 minus 6.2, Patna 77 60 0 0.6 minus 1.2, Poona 95 60 0 1.8 plus 0.4, Rajkot 93 66 0 0.1 minus 0.3, Sholapur 95 70 0 0.4 minus 1.5, Simla 45 37 T 2.2 minus 4.3.

### *Weather Summary*

POONA, Feb. 20, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather summary for summary for Friday, the 20th February, 1948.

The western disturbance over east central India had become unimportant. The western disturbance which was affecting Baluchistan yesterday is probably moving this morning across the N.-W. F. P. It has induced a secondary "low" in the north Arabian Sea off the Mekran coast.

Rainfall has been local in north Baluchistan, Sind, the N.-W. F. P. and the west United Provinces hills. scattered showers are also reported from Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the East United Provinces and the East Punjab.

Night temperatures were appreciably above normal over the whole country.

FORECAST UNTIL THE 21ST EVENING:—Rainfall will be widespread in lower Kashmir and the East Punjab and local over and near the West United Provinces hills, in Sind, Baluchistan and the West Punjab. A few showers are also likely in Assam, Upper Kashmir, the N.-W. F. P. and Rajputana.

Night temperatures will remain higher than usual over the country.

## *A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY*

*"The word Swaraj is a sacred word, a Vedic word, meaning self-rule and self-restraint, and not freedom from all restraint which 'anapenance' often means.*

*By Swaraj I mean the Government of India by the consent of the people as ascertained by the largest number of the adult population, male or female, native-born or domiciled, who have contributed by manual labour to the service of the State and who have taken the trouble of having registered their names as voters..... Real Swaraj will come not by the acquisition of authority by a few but by the acquisition of the capacity by all to resist authority when it is abused. In other words, Swaraj is to be obtained by educating the masses to a sense of their capacity to regulate and control authority."*

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

**The Bombay Chronicle**

## INDIAN ART IN LONDON

Said to be the largest and most comprehensive of its type ever shown in Britain, the Exhibition of Art from India and Pakistan which is held at Burlington House, London, is still least known in this country. Except for the fragmentary news released at times, no detailed statement on the scheme and scope of the exhibition was issued by the Royal Academy which has planned and organised it or by the Government of India which has supported it. Even the Indian Executive Committee seemed to have preferred to work with closed doors. We did not expect the exhibition to be any way better than a display of museum art. The organisers have brought, on the surface, relics of the dead past; but they have missed or conveniently ignored to demonstrate to the British public that India has a distinctive tradition which the educated artists of the revivalistic schools and hereditary craftsmen have continued inspite of meagre patronage under the foreign rule. The section of modern Indian paintings is a mere excuse. It is not an endeavour to link the present with the past and to place the same in its proper perspective. What is modern Indian painting? This is an important question of the hour. The reply to it is conveyed by a few exhibitions, held at New Delhi within the last two years and recently by the catalogue of the London exhibition, but we find it very disappointing. Every painting, according to it, automatically acquires Indian nationality, whatever be its style, if it is executed, by an Indian artist. A somewhat different reply will be heard from the small coterie of modernists in Bombay in which there is a sudden upsurge of the ambition to stimulate the propagation of the modern trends of western art at the cost of traditions. Evidently according to it a painting by an Indian artist is to be accepted as "modern Indian" if it suggests defiance of traditions and allegiance to the school of western modernism.

Paintings, which bear an impress of the mannerisms of western modernists, are acclaimed as representative examples of modern Indian art and a few young artists to whom the Indian art tradition and style are pet aversions are introduced as modern Indian painters. On the other hand attempts are made to belittle the splendid work which stands to the credit of the revivalistic schools and also to ignore painters of the academic school who form a large section of artists in this province. If the term Indian is taken in its literal sense, any painting, which is not Indian in style, should not be accepted as Indian. We deprecate the tendencies which are militating against the progress of the revival of the genuine Indian art which should take precedence over every art activity especially when the country is now free. The section of modern paintings is a melee of schools and styles. Bombay's contribution appears to be really an extension of the reactionary movement to make light of the sincere revivalistic endeavour and to stimulate imitative tendencies. It does not vindicate the prestige gained by Bombay as a distinct centre of Indian art in the exhibition of modern Indian Art held in London in 1934. If by modern Indian painting is meant a cross-section of the art activities in the country, we cannot overlook an intriguing situation in which a few junior artists—adherents of the modern European school—are assigned prominence and leading artists of the realistic school in Bombay are left out.

The Royal Academy's decision to extend the scope of the exhibition to modern Indian painting was made known in February, 1947, but it was not officially intimated to the artists of the Indian school; nor was a preliminary exhibition held to make a systematic selection. The list of exhibits from Bombay conveys an impression that the approach for their collection was made to the favourites or acquaintances of those to whom selection was entrusted. Favouritism, preference and prejudice seem to have influenced the selection not only from Bombay but of the entire section. We ascribe all these obvious irregularities and inconsistencies to the faulty procedure adopted from the very beginning. The Indian Executive Committee is least representative of Bombay. The Bombay Regional Committee to which the blame of letting down Indian painting in western India has to be allotted, does not represent art even in the City of Bombay. A leading official like the Director of the Sir J. J. School of Art, who is an eminent artist, was not invited to serve on any committee. The Bombay Art Society, the Art Society of India and similar institutions in other towns were not asked to join the regional committee. Selection should not be expected to be fair and up to the mark if it is entrusted to an unrepresentative committee or left to the whims of one or two of its members. India ought to know how her art is displayed in foreign countries. We therefore, suggest that if it were not possible to bring the whole exhibition here, a part thereof—especially the modern section should be taken round the principal towns. For the future, we hope the government of India will formulate definite standards of art and will evolve a central and fully representative machinery for the systematic selection of exhibits for every exhibition to be held in or outside India representing art of the country as a whole.

## Railway Administration

The railways being the biggest nationalised concern in the country, the first debate on their administration after the advent of independence was naturally critical but constructive. Several speakers justly complained that the House was not provided by the Railway Minister with enough material to judge minutely the efficiency of railway administration. Mr. K. Santhanam, for instance, felt that for want of necessary facts and figures he could not be sure whether the entire loss of Rs. 25 crores on grain shops was due to benefits which accrued to railway workers, or whether there was leakage or wastage, misappropriation or corruption. Prof. K. T. Shah more explicitly stated that "the real position of the railways had been kept closed to the public". The Minister himself admitted that the Government's statistical equipment had so far been "very poor and entirely inadequate" and added that it was his intention at a very early date to have a senior officer of the Railway Ministry to go abroad and examine the way in which statistical material was compiled in other countries which had made much more progress in this matter than we had.

Even, apart from inadequate statistical information, the material already available shows that the railway administration is capable of being far more efficient than it has been all these years. The expenditure in several railways is enormously high and Pandit Kunzru pointed out that the ratio between the working expenses and the gross revenues of the railways in general had increased from 66.4 in 1938-39 to 83.3 in 1947-48. Corruption too, has been known to be rampant in the administration. The Railway Minister only remarked that the whole question of operating ratio was going to be examined by Pandit Kunzru himself as Chairman of the Railway Inquiry Committee. But he is not reported to have given any explanation about the increasing ratio. As regards the common charges of inefficiency and corruption, the Minister said "he personally felt hurt, and sometimes rather indignant, that they should have so little faith in the men of their own country." When people have occasion to complain of inefficiency it is far better that they complain and demand an inquiry than that they should assume that things are all right merely because the officials concerned are Indians. Nor is a critic much impressed by the Minister's plea that the problem of corruption is not peculiar to the railways in India and that other countries are faced with the same problem. We shall not attempt a comparative study. But it is necessary for Government to know that corruption is rampant in Indian railways to an alarming extent and that it is not going to be reduced by any extenuating plea that there is more or less corruption in other countries. The Minister need not accept charges without discrimination but he has got to be vigilant and to make the administration know that he is vigilant.

Inefficiency and neglect amounting to callousness have been most conspicuous in the treatment of the lowest class passengers. The Minister frankly admitted that "the railways had done very little in the way of providing amenities for the lowest class passengers" and added: "We have been giving promises all through the years but we have not implemented our promises. I am hoping that it will be possible in the very near future to make a little beginning with an honest implementation of these undertakings". Yes, at least "a little beginning" may be reasonably expected from a responsible Government.

## *Frankly Speaking*

### Deccan States Merger

The process of tiny States merging into the Indian Union, which began a few weeks ago in the States of Orissa and soon spread to those of the Central Provinces, is now taking definite shape in Bombay Province Rulers of 15 Deccan States signed on Thursday agreements merging their States into Bombay Province with effect from March 1, 1948. Kolhapur has not yet merged, but if there is any dispute in the State on this point it will, of course, be decided in accordance with the wishes of the people. As the population of all the merging States is only 17 lakhs and their total revenue only Rs. 1 crore and 15 lakhs both figures being far below the corresponding ones of Bombay city, the rulers are wise in readily accepting a merger in accordance with the wishes of the States people.

### An Equitable Change

Under the new regime the rulers are relieved of administrative responsibility but are guaranteed a generous privy purse and personal rights, privileges and dignities. It is impossible, amidst the present democratic forces for any Indian State to enjoy a better personal position. Indeed, State subjects have begun to feel that the permanent guaranteed privy purses are too generous for sinecure positions. But the merger movement considerably simplifies the task of administration, and the concessions granted to the rulers are not too heavy a price for that advantage. And we have no doubt the movement will soon spread far and wide. Let us hope the rulers will not like being parasitic pensioners but will, like the first servants of the people, work strenuously for the welfare of their States people. That will be the best guarantee of their unearned privileges.

### New Congress Constitution

The Congress Working Committee's resolution on the new constitution of the Congress adopts practically all the general principles embodied in the draft constitution prepared by Gandhiji and finalised on the very day he was assassinated. With the inauguration of independence a change was inevitable in the old constitution, whose object was only to attain independence through peaceful and legitimate means. The object is now stated to be "the well-being and advancement of the people of India and the establishment of co-operative commonwealth in India based on equality of opportunity and of social, political and economic rights and aiming at world peace and fellowship. The object is unexceptionable and cannot be easily improved upon. The main feature of the new constitution is that a candidate for all Congress Committees must satisfy the following conditions: (1) He shall be a habitual wearer of khadi made from hand spun yarn and a teetotaller. He must have abjured untouchability in any shape or form. He must be a believer in inter-communal unity and have respect for all religions. He must also believe in equality of opportunity and status for all irrespective of race, creed or sex. (2) He must devote regularly a part of his time to some form of national and constructive activity as laid down from time to time by the Congress and he shall sign a declaration to that effect.

### A Workers' Body

The general principle is that the Congress should be a body of active workers working for "the well-being and advancement of the people," which is the very creed of the Congress. Of course, care will have to be taken to see that the conditions for election to Committees are not evaded. Homogeneity is secured by the clause that no member of an elective Congress Committee including the Primary Congress Panchayats will be a member of any other political party which has a separate membership, constitution and programme. Altogether the new "fundamental principles" enunciated by the Working Committee in accordance with Gandhiji's draft are a decided improvement upon the present position, and we have no doubt they will be substantially endorsed by the A.I.C.C. It may as well be remembered in this connection that it is not the letter of the constitution that will determine its success. It is rather the spirit of service which Gandhiji has striven to inculcate among all Congressmen. His new draft constitution is aptly called his last will and testament. It is a privilege as well as a duty of Congressmen to carry out his wishes religiously.

## *"INVISIBLE BLUE"*

### *Shortage Of Policemen In London*

From Our Correspondent)

LONDON:—You can walk for miles and miles in London today without passing a uniformed policeman. The old music-hall definition of invisible blue' as policeman appears to have come true.

This state of things is considered scandalous by the "Times" and other big journals and 'pretty grim" by the Lord Chancellor himself. But when the debate on Indian Independence Bill took place in the House of Lords last year this very fact was adduced as proof of the law-abiding nature of the British people. But then facts are always used according to one's convenience. Even the devil today is statistics minded. It is not paying a compliment to the Britisher to say that he is law-abiding because he is afraid of the policemen. I would like to think that the Britishers and law-abiding because they believe in moral and civic values. In fact, I would think that less the number of policemen the higher the moral stature of the citizen. In ancient India, we know, people did not even lock their houses, because they had reached a high moral standard. But surely the "Times" knows about the people more than I, a mere stranger. The "Times" says: A youth of fifteen, encouraged by the notorious absence of men on the beats around his home, may start by stealing milk bottles from doorsteps. He may then, if he is caught, which too often he is not, receive every kindness in a juvenile court and skiful, sympathetic treatment for the welfare officers or the psychiatrists. That is as it should be, but it does not undo the mischief or more than lessen the chances of his going to steal fur coats when he is old enough to appear in the dock and to see the inside of a cell. Failure to bring the police forces up to strength is putting temptation in the way of criminals and of many who, if the right and long overdue steps had been taken, would never have deviated into crime."

The approval strength of the Metropolitan Police Force is about 20,000; compared with 18,700 in 1939 and 13,400 at the end of the war. But will mere multiplication of policemen put an end to the present crime wave. The causes of the present crime wave are mainly two. First, the six years, of war have shaken the people morally and secondly shortages of materials and the consequent cropping of black markets. Of late many incidents have occurred in which desperadoes have not hesitated to throw a challenge at the policemen.

And it is quite likely that the morale of the police force itself has some extent suffered—as the result of the war. Normal conditions will not be reached unless the society has reacquired its moral health shattered by the war.

As regards attracting the right sort of persons to police force, undoubtedly housing priority might prove an irresistible inducement. A married constable gets £7 4s. a week on joining the service. This might be raised to £10. The suggestion that Hendon Police College should be reopened, if adopted, might do more than good. It had caused dissatisfaction amongst the policemen in the service, for they were forced to work under men who knew ittle if police work beyond what they learnt from books. The present Government has no intention of doing away with police colleges. What they want is that before anyone is admitted to a college he should have practical experience of working in the police force for some time. I think this is a suggestion which India and Pakistan might well seriously consider worthy of adoption. There are others who would adopt the shock tactics which Mr. Churchill adopted in Sidney Street when he was Home Secretary. But even the "Times" thinks this would be a bit overdoing. Undoubtedly the present crime wave should be fought energetically. But it will be wrong to ignore the root causes of crime. Crime is essentially a social disease and must be dealt with as such. Law and order, resting entirely on police force, will not last long. Crime might go underground and assume even more serious shape.

# *KASHMIR: A PAWN IN INTERNATIONAL GAME?*

BY AN INDIAN SCRUTATOR

The Security Council debate on Kashmir has given Free India her first real taste of international power-politics and of the forces of reaction that are obviously ranged against her. It has also furnished her with a moral and a warning, which may well affect the shaping of her entire foreign policy in the years to come.

India referred the Kashmir issue to the Security Council in the hope of obtaining a just and honest decision, which would facilitate a speedy and honourable termination of the hostilities in that unhappy land. The issue was a clear-cut and straightforward one, which, given the will, the Council could have settled almost in no time. But this was not to be, for the majority group in the Council, comprising the Anglo-American bloc and its satellites, so manoeuvred the debate right from the start that the fundamental issue was soon lost in a maze of irrelevancies, most of them fraught with mischievous implications.

In fact, from the trend of the discussions so far it has become increasingly clear that by raising the issue of Kashmir before the Council, India has raised something much bigger. She has raised the corner of a veil shrouding something dark and disquieting. Kashmir, it seems, is not regarded by the majority in the Council as a straight issue between India and Pakistan. It is regarded as a prize pawn in the international game.

The reasons for this are not perhaps far to seek, though not so obvious on the surface. Kashmir happens to be strategically situated on the southern frontier of Soviet Russia. It is a vantage-point commanding the obvious outlets between Russia, on the one hand, and the Anglo-American "security zone" in the Indian Ocean region, on the other. In particular, its importance as an advance outpost for the safeguarding of the oil deposits in the Persian Gulf area (said to be the richest in the world) might be considerable. Joined to Western Pakistan, therefore, Kashmir would provide a vital link in the projected Anglo-American cordon sanitaire against Russia.

Viewed in the above context, it would appear to be of considerable importance to the Anglo-American bloc that Kashmir should be absorbed into Pakistan, and thus retained within the direct sphere of influence of the British Commonwealth. (It is said that during his visit to London in December 1946, Mr. Jinnah was promised his Pakistan on the express condition that it would remain within the Commonwealth for twenty years at least, and would provide bases to Britain in the event of war.) Conversely, it would be equally important that Pakistan should not be allowed to become part of India, as, judging by all indications, India was likely to break away from the Commonwealth at the earliest possible opportunity, and would in any case probably pursue an independent foreign policy of her own.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Certain events that took place during the past couple of years would also appear to be of considerable significance in this context. For example, it is now an open secret that the main outlines of both the Cabinet Mission Plan and the Mountbatten Plan were drawn up in consultation with the U.S. State Department, and that many high civil and military officials of the American Government were in the know of things long before the Plans were presented to the Congress and the Muslim League leaders. Further, the almost "unholy" haste in which the British Parliament seemingly cast away the "brightest jewel of the British crown" did not evoke any significant protest even from Mr. Churchill. In fact, it seemed to have his tacit approval and blessing.

In this connection it is instructive to recall General Clay's frank admission, during an interview in Berlin a few months ago, that both the American Government and Mr. Churchill had warmly endorsed the idea of creating Pakistan, as it would doubtless act as a wedge between communist Russia and "communistic" India.

Again, the appointment of two high British officials of exceptional imperialistic record as Governors, respectively, of the North-West Frontier Province and the West Punjab was obviously not without some direct bearing on subsequent developments in Kashmir. It will be recalled that one of the first acts of this Frontier Governor was arbitrarily to dismiss the Khan Saheb Ministry in favour of the Abdul Quaiyum Ministry, thus paving the way for the inroads of the Pathan tribesmen into Kashmir. Similarly, it was under the auspices of this West Punjab Governor that the Provincial Government set about providing bases, transport, supplies and even arms for the raids on Kashmir, if not planning and organising their actual execution. No amount of constitutional casuistry, therefore, can exonerate these two British officials of their respective responsibilities in the matter, nor is it credible that their activities were altogether unknown to the British Government.

Nor is it a mystery as to where much of the modern weapons and equipment now being used by the raiders in Kashmir originally came from. It is well-known that vast quantities of arms and ammunition and other military stores simply "disappeared" from many of the Army dumps in India during 1945-47. They were either covertly disposed of to selected clients as "unserviceable scrap," or smuggled into the black market. Most of the high military officers under whose auspices these things happened have now probably left India; but the murderous seed they sowed before leaving has produced a harvest of horrors throughout the land, from Calcutta to Quetta and from Noakhali to Nowshera, and it is today the stock-in-trade of the marauders in Kashmir.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

Meanwhile, the imperialistic propaganda machine has been doing its bit, especially in the United States.

Soon after the Nehru Cabinet assumed office in September 1946, the American public began to be informed that Pandit Nehru was a "communist" and his Government was "pro-communistic." Even Mr. John Foster Dulles, one of America's leading spokesmen on international affairs, was prompted to openly repeat such allegations.

A few months later, when Mr. Attlee announced Britain's promise to quit India by June 1948, a more sinister bogey was raised before the American public. The British, they were warned, would soon be definitely quitting India. What would happen to India then was anybody's guess, but judging by current indications there would probably be utter chaos, even civil war. And if that happened, what was there to prevent Russia from just walking in and taking over? The British, ofcourse, could not go back on their pledged word. But America might be able to save the situation by moving the UN to place India under some sort of a "mandate", preferably under joint Anglo-American administration. This would also, it was incidentally suggested, facilitate the building up of a strategic base in India as a safeguard against possible Russian aggression in the Indian Ocean zone.

And thus was the propaganda groundwork prepared in America for the eventual creation of Pakistan.

Since August 15 last, lurid accounts of the communal carnage in India have been splashed in the American press, and on the radio and the screen. These accounts invariably depicted India as the villain of the peace, and Pakistanas the victim. Those who have some

## TETE-A-TETE

I have believed and repeated times without number that India is to be found not in its few cities but in its 700,000 villages. But we town dwellers have believed that India is to be found in its towns and the villagers were created to minister to our needs. We have hardly ever paused to inquire if those poor folks get sufficient to eat and clothe themselves with and whether they have a roof to shelter themselves from sun and rain.

"I have found that the town dweller has generally exploited the villager, in fact he has lived on the poor villager's subsistence. Many a British official has written about the conditions of the people of India. No one has, to my knowledge, said that the Indian villager has enough to keep body and soul together. On the contrary they have admitted that the bulk of the population live on the verge of starvation and ten per cent are semi-starved, and that millions have to rest content with a pinch of dirty salt and chillies and polished rice or parched grain.

"You may be sure that if any of us were to be asked to live on that diet, we should not expect to survive it longer than a month or should be afraid of losing our mental faculties. And yet our villagers go through that state from day to day".

—GANDHIJI.

idea of the workings and ramifications of the anti-Indian propaganda machinery in the United States can have little doubt as to whose was the guiding hand in this organised campaign of calumny and vilification. Nor is it difficult to guess the motives behind it.

Finally, here is the latest report received from a very well-informed American source: "The British here have turned over to the Pakistanians all of their propaganda techniques, contacts, outlets, etc. As a result, dear old Pakistania is getting a better press here than India is. On the Kashmir issue, for example, the majority explanation in US circles seems to be that bad tribesmen from out of the wilderness are invading Kashmir and that Pakistan knows nothing about the matter, and that India is using it as an excuse to encroach on Kashmir. Needless to say, the old British channels are working over-time to get this view out."

Can India, in the circumstances, expect a fair deal on the Kashmir issue at the bar of "international" opinion?

# *Should There Be Religious Education In Schools?*

(BY M. T. VYAS)

The question of the importance, the place and the type of religious education in schools and colleges is very much a topic of discussion since it has been brought up by Maulana Azad, Minister for Evacuation with the Government of India.

I firmly believe that the spirit of the great religions, the fundamental ethical and moral principles of religion as embodied in the tenets of all great faiths, should be inculcated in schools and colleges. Education is incomplete unless it has instilled into the minds of the youth of the country what all religions ultimately stand for, the unity and brotherhood of man, peace between man and man, tolerance and understanding.

We cannot, however, ignore the fact that religion has two sides—the moral and ethical which is concerned with the behaviour of man towards his fellowmen and the theological and ceremonial which is a question of individual belief and practice. Though it may be difficult for some people to separate the two, I believe that what we want young people to imbibe in their scholastic environment, is the former aspect. Just as there is no place for political creed in schools, there is no place for religious creed in schools.

COMPARATIVE STUDY

Most certainly, in a country like ours, if people are to live happily and harmoniously together, they must have in the course of their student life, a comparative study of religion, with a view to appreciate the best in each, leaving alone all the controversial or even theological aspects. To realise this type of teaching, we must be able to have books written by great educationists, who can give us impartially the essentials of all religions and this can be done only by those who are not typical followers of one religion but are students of religion and servants of humanity and are also able to talk to children in terms that they can understand and appreciate. Any attempt to find a Buddhist to teach Buddhism, a Hindu to explain Hinduism, a Muslim to expound Islam, will ruin our fundamental purpose of securing harmony any goodwill. As it is, dogmatic, religious and theological teaching in our schools and colleges will only serve to bring in division and separation. In fact the trend of history has been such that religion, which should most unite man, has been misused to divide man from man. And therefore the greatest danger of the introduction of any formal religious teaching in schools is that it will result in a spirit of separatism rather than a move towards harmony and tolerance.

PROBLEM OF TEACHERS

When one thinks of introducing religious teaching in schools, one cannot help thinking of the teachers, through whom alone it can be introduced. Facing facts squarely, it is very doubtful whether we shall find teachers who can give the fundamentals of all religions and make students appreciate the great contribution of various religious prophets and thinkers, and thus imbibe the unity of all religions and therefore of man. It is not possible to introduce formal periods of set religious teaching in a school curriculum. I suggest that the purpose which Maulana Azad seeks will not be served by formal religious introduction as by some of the following methods:

WHAT SCHOOLS CAN DO:

Schools can inculcate the spirit of tolerance, harmony and brotherliness by introducing in School Assembly, prayers from all religions and making children appreciate the beautiful and unifying spirit of religion. Again in School Assembly teachers should now and again talk on the technical principles of different religions. Taking care, as I have previously emphasized, to dwell on the moral teaching and not on dogma and ceremony. Distinguished students of religions may also be asked to give such talks, but they must be such as can speak on their own religion with reference to the teaching of other religions. These talks can be very helpful, but it is very difficult to find the right speakers; more harm may result than good if a distinguished outsider adopts a narrow and sectarian outlook. Further the school should have a library containing the best books on different faiths and story books on the lives of Great Teachers. Great religious festivals, bringing out the significance of the religious concerned, should be observed by all students and teachers. Exhibitions on the lives of great religious teachers should prove very helpful. Finally the general tone of the school is the truest expression of the religious spirit, and that will depend on the Principal and his colleagues. All these indirect approaches will serve the purpose expressed by Maulana Azad better than any rigid scheme for the setting aside of periods for religious instruction.

The future of India as a great peaceful and happy nation can only be built up in the schools

We have to think in terms of Civic Education for a large and multiform society. So we should aim at building up citizens to whom tolerance and brotherhood become fundamental and natural, who know themselves as citizens of a multinational and multi-religious State, possessing nevertheless a cultural harmony to which all contribute. This can best be done by civic education and I suggest we plan in terms of civic and moral education for our children.

# Single Administrative Unit For Pathans?

## Pakistan's Counter-Proposals To Afghan Envoy: Discussion Ends In Complete Deadlock

**KARACHI, Feb. 20, (A.P.I.): The "Sind Observer" today stated that Sardar Najeebullah Khan, Afghanistan's special envoy to Pakistan, submitted the following proposals to the Pakistan foreign office on December 6 during the treaty negotiations between Afghanistan and Pakistan.**

HIGHLIGHTS OF NOTE

"Official recognition of the right of self-determination of the Afghans; bringing the Pathans under one administrative unit and calling it by a name which may symbolise the culture of the Afghans; resettling the question of Pak-Afghan boundaries, establishment of embassies in the capitals of the two countries; a great zone at the port of Karachi; a treaty of neutrality in case of attack on any of the two parties".

The "Sind Observer" adds: "On December 10, Pakistan's Foreign Secretary met Sardar Najeebullah and told him that only the Constituent Assembly could deal with the question of tribal areas and any treaty with Afghanistan regarding it was not possible at that stage. Exchange of Ambassadors was welcomed but a free zone at Karachi port was not agreed to. Instead, Pakistan offered to give free transit to Afghan goods in Pakistan and special privileges at Chaman and Karachi."

DEMAND FOR CORRIDOR TO ARABIAN SEA REITERATED

"The Afghan envoy did not agree to these replies, but asserted the claim of Pathanistan and claimed that in 1943 the British Government had agreed to give to Afghanistan a corridor to the Arabian Sea. Three days later he sent copies of international agreements and treaties between countries, on similar lines, about ports to the Pakistan Foreign Secretary. These documents were considered by the Cabinet and on December 22, Pakistan officially submitted its counter-proposals. As these proposals mainly considered the question of Karachi port and privileges to Afghanistan, Sardar Najeebullah held the view that they could better be considered by a trade mission. Pakistan refused to consider these proposals as matters of commercial interest only.

"This brought about a deadlock and the Afghan Envoy returned home. The possibilities of starting fresh negotiations are, however, very bright and before long the thread of discussions is expected to be taken up."

Commenting on this "Sind Observer" report, the Secretary of Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs told the A.P.I. that it was based on the ninety-minute broadcast from Kabul on 2nd February 1948, of Sardar Najeebullah Khan.

# Arrangements For Security In Jerusalem

LAKE SUCCESS, Feb. 20 (Reuter): Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, the British Colonial Secretary, warned the United Nations Palestine Committee that he thought the protection of locally-raised militias would be inadequate to enable the commission to fulfil the tasks.

Something more would be required in the way of force he said in a long meeting with the Committee yesterday. The British Colonial Secretary also made the following points: 1) If the United Nations were to create a militia solely composed of Jews this was likely to provoke serious reaction among Arabs in the Jewish state: 2) The British authorities were prepared to discuss with the commission the manner of transferring the equipment of the Palestine police force to the commission: 3) The British authorities cannot undertake to negotiate with any "shadow government which the commission might try to set up before the termination of the mandate: 4) Mr. Creech Jones said he believed that the trusteeship Council should have plenty of time between now and may 15 to make arrangements for security in Jerusalem.

INCIDENTS

JERUSALEM: Two Bhitish soldiers were among ten persons killed in incidents throughout the Holy Land during the past 24 hours. Three Britons--two policemen and one soldier--were among those wounded. One of the soldiers was found dead from bullet wounds in the all Arab town of Ramleh, 20 miles west of Jerusalem.

The heaviest casualty list was in Jaffa, where Jewish and Arab gunmen raced through streets blazing away at each other with tommyguns.

Four Jews and one Arab--a woman --were killed in these incidents, while five Jews and two Arabs were wounded. A British policeman was injured.

## INDIA'S AMBASSADOR LEAVES FOR EGYPT

Dr. Syud Hossain, India's Ambassad or-designate to Egypt photographed with friends at the Palam aerodrome New Delhi, just before his departure on February 16.

## Several Surprises In Civic Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

Lingal (Ind.) each secured 134 and 128, thus forfeiting their deposits.

Homi Pavri (C), M. R. Kalekar, (C) M. T. Ibrahim (C), S. V. Pimpalker (R.D.P.) and Yusuf Miyaji (Ind.) were defeated.

WARD 17 KAMATIPURA (3 SEATS)

L. P. PUJARI (Ind.) 6,261
V. R. TULLA (C) 6,120
ALI MOHMED PATEHALI (C) 4,243

Mohmed Usman Daheivi (L) A. R. Gangal (Ind.) secured 241 and 145 votes each, thus losing their deposits.

B. R. Tamal (C), D. B. Raipile (S), N. L. Pupala (S), and T. S. Ausorker (Sch) were defeated.

WARD 18 NAGPADA (5 SEATS)

AKHTAR HUSSEIN MIRZA (L) 9,341
HIRJIBHAI K. PATEL (Sch.) 8,652
MOHIUDDIN HARRIS (S) 8,296
KHWAJA H. SADRUDDIN (L) 6,352
BALKRISHNA NAYANI (C) 5,392

B. N. Rathod (C), D. L. Durbar (C) and R. A. Gole and M. L. Gohil were defeated.

WARD 19 MAZAGAON (3 SEATS).

DR. MASCARENAH (C) 6,044
KHIMJI M. RATHOD (Sch.) 4,792
BALWANTSINGH DHODY (Ind.) 4,196

R. N. Mahalgi (C.E.B.), R. Thakurprasad, (C) S. G. Savant, (Ind.), S. B. Ansurker (S) and Shivdas Champsi Thakker (C) were defeated.

WARD 20 BYCULLA WEST (3 SEATS).

ABDUL HAMIED ANSARI (L) 18,313
RAMCHANDRA G. KHARAT (SCH.) 9,897
H SHRIVASTVA (S) 6,950
BALKRISHNA M. KHANDRE (C) 6373
MOHMED SIDIQUE BASUR (COM.) 6,071

A. K. Fitwala (C), D. H. Chakre (C), Miss F. Shaw (Ind.), Sayed A. Hanif (C), V. A. Karapurker (C) and Adam Adil (S) were defeated.

WARD 21 BYCULLA EAST (3 SEATS).

B. D. JHUTE (S) 5,809
M. P. BHARVIRKAR (C) 5,184
D. J. MAHAJAN (S) 4,770

R. K. Achreker (C), R. T. Masurker (Ind.), S. B. Surve (Sch.) and S. R. Savant were defeated.

WARD 22 GHORUPDEO (2 SEATS).

K. L. BORKAR (C) 3,803
G. P. PADWAL (S.) 3,116

Anant M. Mandre got only 641 votes, thus forfeiting his deposit.

D. L. Anand (C) were defeated.

WARD 23 SEWRI (2 SEATS).

R. K. BHOGLE (Com.) 4,522
G. G. MEHTA (S) 3,617

M. B. Borde (C) and R. G. Kokam (C) were defeated.

WARD 24 LAL BAUG (3 SEATS)

S. G. PATKAR (COM.) 7,971
V. B. KOREGAONKAR (C) 4,781
A. B. VICHARE (S.) 4,117

K. J. Shah (Ind.), K. H. Kulsal (C), K. N. Sathe (C.E.B.) and V. K. Virsaker were defeated.

WARD 25 PAREL (2 SEATS)

ASHOK MEHTA (S.) 4,105
D. G. TENDULKAR (C.) 4,100

D. M. Kalyanpurkar (Ind.), M. N. Vagh (C.), S. V. Redkar and Y. D. Babre (Ind.) were defeated.

WARD 26 NAIGAM (4 SEATS)

V. Y. MOHITE (SCH.) 16,301
D. B. KULKARNI (C.) 11,390
S. N. RAUT (S.) 8,979
S. B. MAHADESHWAR (C.) 8,491

Mr. Luxman Thatte (C.E.B.) lost his deposit having secured only 587 votes.

D. S. Shrisagar (C.), K. N. Palam (C.), M. V. Donde (S.), were defeated.

WARD 27 MATUNGA (2 SEATS)

MUNCHERJI JOSHI (IND.) 5,358
L. N. VELINKAR (S.) 5,225

D. P. Joshi (Ind.) forfeited his deposit having secured only 907 votes.

G. K. Parekh (C.) and K. A. Subramanium (C.) were defeated.

WARD 28 SION (2 SEATS)

M. MADHAVAN (S.) 4,142
Y. M. SHINDE (C.) 3,490

Mr. Maheshwari (C.) who was defeated got 3,012 votes.

Mr. Khade (Ind.) forfeited deposit as he secured only 122 votes.

WARD 29 LOVE GROVE (4 SEATS)

S. S. MIRAJKAR (COM.) 8,730
SARDAR PRATAP SINGH (C.) 8,065
KHIMJI A. BHUJ-PURIA (C.) 5,631
G. S. SONAVANE (Sch.) 5,231

Mr. G. B. Gavecharya (S.) and Mr. Garud (S.) got 296 and 294 each, thus forfeiting their deposits.

B. S. Jha, L. R. Mohite (S.), N. D. Kadam (C.) and N. H. Mahajan (C.) were defeated.

WARD 30 LOWER PAREL (2 SEATS)

DR. V. S. MHATKAR (Ind.) 3,933
K. T. SULE (COM.) 2,943

Mr. Gasdar (Ind.) lost his deposit having secured only 171 votes.

R. R. Jadav (C.), V. R. Thakur (S.) T. B. Mule (C.) and S. G. Tulpale (S) were defeated.

WARD 31 WORLI (3 SEATS)

R. D. BHANDARE (Sch.) 10,812
V. B. VARLIKAR (C.) 4,705
K. D. UPADHAYAYA (S.) 3,106

Mr. Malik Arjun (Trotskiyite) got only 410 votes. He lost his deposit.

D. M. Bhonsale (C.), J. M. Patker (IND.), S. B. Pavar (S.) and Mrs. T R. Nikalje (C.) were defeated.

WARD 32 PRABHADEVI (3 SEATS)

M. N. BIRJE (IND.) 8,886
S. A. KELISKAR (S.) 6,237
V. M. NAGVEKAR (C.) 5,999

Mr. Gokhale (C.E.B.) forfeited his deposit having secured only 699 votes. G. Sharma (C.) K. Jawala Prasad (C.) and R. B. Sharma (S.) were defeated.

WARD 33 DADAR (3 SEATS)

DR. N. B. RAUT (S.) 9,377
DR. N. R. D. NARDE (S.) 7,095
DR. T. R. NARAVANE (C.) 6,808

Dr. Purandhare (C.E.B.) forfeited his deposit having got only 652 votes to his credit.

Mrs. C. D. Pradham (C.), L. Kanhare (C.), R. K. Vaidya (IND.), S. G. Gokhale (IND.) and Mrs. V. R. Birje (IND.) were defeated.

WARD 34 MAHIM (3 SEATS)

MRS. ALIS ALWARES (S.) 5,254
MOHMED ABDUL LATIF (IND.) 4,694
K. M. CHOGLE (C.) 3,555

Mr. Kamle (Ind.) and Mr. S. M. Kadri (Ind.) each got 192 and 91 votes respectively, thus forfeiting their deposits.

A. R. Sonvare (S.), G. J. Mane (IND.) I. S. Patel (C.) K. M. Salvi (COM.) and T. H. Sonvane (C.) were defeated.

# Bill To Lessen Cost Of Civil Justice

(Continued from Page 1)

Government on the status and function of the Judiciary was very clear. The Judiciary and the Executive were two wings of Government. As a democratic Government, they wanted the Judiciary to be thoroughly independent. They wanted the Judiciary to be fully powerful and do justice in the best possible manner. Therefore the Government have to give full weight to the opinion of the High Court. This Government would not like to do anything which was opposed by the High Court. That was why they did not bring forward this measure during 1937-39, when the Congress was first in office. Now the Government had the full support of the High Court.

The Minister explaining the salient features of the Bill said that the admiralty, testamentary matrimonial and insolvency jurisdiction of the High Court has been left unaffected as also the jurisdiction conferred upon the High Court under any special law other than the letters Patent.

The pecuniary jurisdiction of the City Civil Court is fixed in the first instance at Rs. 10,000, and power has been taken to raise this upto Rs. 25,000. The court will be subordinate to and subject to the superintendence of the High Court. Appeals will lie to the High Court, and the High Court will have the power to take over any suit or proceeding pending before the City Court for trial by itself. The law, except in the matter of special procedure prevalent in the High Court, will be the same as the one administered by the High Court.

With a view to giving relief to court fees to suitors in causes which are determined without trial, provision has been made for the repayment of a part of the court fees paid.

The Bill also contains provisions for the appointment of Judges, and the Registrar and also for certain powers to be vested in the Registrar for saving judicial time.

Continuing, Mr. Desai stressed that the Government was not influenced by consideration of cost or/that of revenue—a consideration which had no place in the matter of administration of justice. The primary consideration was that the administration of justice should be made simpler, more efficient and less costly. Secondly they wanted to enhance the dignity and prestige of the High Court. At present the time of the High Court was taken up in hearing small suits. This increased the work of the High Court and more Judges had to be appointed. First class talent was not abundant and in order to confine the choice to the very best, the numbers must be limited.

The jurisdiction of the High Court in hearing suits had already been extended to the Greater Bombay Area and might be further extended. This meant that civil justice for those areas had become costlier than before. This would be remedied by the present Bill under which the same work would be done by Judges of the same status as those who administered justice in the mofussil.

While admitting that the application of the Court Fees Act to the new Court would enhance costs in one direction, Mr. Desai pointed out that even if this worked up to the same level as present costs in certain cases, the difference was that a larger part of it would go to Government.

PLANS TO SPEED UP WORK

He also pointed out that the City Civil Court would generally make for quicker disposals and care would be taken to see that the procedure for speeding-up disposals in vogue in the High Court would also be adopted in the case of the new Court.

Mr. H. V. Pataskar (East Khandesh) welcoming the Bill, which he said was long overdue, observed that it would reduce the exorbitant cost of litigation in the High Court. He suggested that if the interests of the litigant public necessitated the establishment of more than one Court, Government should not hesitate to pass the necessary legislation to that effect.

QUESTION OF LANGUAGE

Mr. Pataskar wanted that the language of the Court should be one of the Provincial languages to eliminate the expenses involved in the translation of cases into English.

Mr. Bhogilal D. Lala (Ahmedabad City) suggested that all cases now pending before the High Court should be dealt with there only and that only new cases should be handled by the City Civil Court.

He saw no reason why the jurisdiction of the Court should be limited to Rs. 10,000 when senior Judges in District Courts were allowed to handle cases involving several lakhs of rupees.

Mr. H. R. Pardiwala (Bombay City) welcomed the legislation as a practicing lawyer, especially as it introduced the wholesome principle of uniformity in the administration of justeice.

He, however, pointed out certain "minor defects" in the Bill. He criticised the clause in the Bill which limited the jurisdiction of the Court to cases having only pecuniary values. Criticising the vauge and cumbersome drafting and language of the Bill, he said that it was not clear whether the City Civil Court was to exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the Small Causes Court over cases involving between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000.

Further, Mr. Pardiwala demanded that the right of appeal should be vested with the City Civil Court and that appeals should not be taken to the High Court.

He suggested that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. M. M. A. Bhatjee (Kolaba District), while welcoming the principle underlying the legislation, said that the Government should have first taken steps to abolish "the notorious dual system" which caused great hardship and huge costs to the litigant public.

Mr. Dinkar Rao Desai, Minister for Civil Supplies and Law, defending the measure, answered the arguments advanced by the speakers. He felt that it was proper that the Court should first handle only pecuniary jurisdiction and when success was ensured in this direction, they should proceed slowly to deal with matrimonial and other jurisdictions. He said that the Bill was very carefully drafted and the language was quite clear.

INCREASE IN HIGH COURT WORK.

Mr. G. W. Joshi pointed out that the merger of certain States with Bombay would increase the work of the High Court and it was but proper that the High Court should be relieved of some of the unnecessary work which it was doing at present.

After Mr. Morarji Desai had replied to some of the doubts raised in the course of the debate the House passed the first reading of the Bill.

In the second reading stage the Government accepted and the House approved after a short debate, an amendment moved by Mr. Y. B. Chavan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Home Member, introducing a new Clause vesting discretion in a Judge not to award costs to a plaintiff if he deliberately over-valued the suit so as to bring it to the High Court. If no decree is passed in such a case, the plaintiff will have to pay the defendant's costs as well.

The House also passed the third reading of the Bill.

Moving a Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, Mr. Morarji Desai stated that the Bill would not in any way put an end to the evil of prostitution. For that, they would have to make bigger plans designed to reclaim the women who had fallen into that evil trade often due to misfortune. They would have to be taught honest means of earning their livelihood and it would be necessary to run homes in which they could be re-educated. It would be necessary to reorder society in a manner which would make prostitution impossible.

That was a big task which could not be taken up at the moment in the context of other urgent tasks. Meanwhile it was necessary to amend the existing legislation and make it more enforceable so that the evil might be checked.

Mr. A. A. Khan, while supporting the measure, said that when a landlord was convicted under the provisions of the Bill, the whole building should be burnt down so as to make a deterrent example to others.

## Precautionary Measures In Madras Assembly

### Restricted Admission To Visitors' Gallery

MADRAS, February 20, (API): John Prakasa Rao (33), who was arrested by the police yesterday under suspicious circumstances while entering the Assembly Chamber, was today produced before the Commissioner of Police who remanded him to custody. The Commissioner also ordered that the man should be kept under observation for suspected mental derangement.

It is stated that the Commissioner, while examining the person today, found him giving incoherent replies to various questions put to him. He is stated to be a native of Kurnool District who was recently discharged from the military after undergoing treatment in a hospital for mental distraction.

The police on a search of his person soon after his arrest yesterday are reported to have found an open knife wrapped in a handkerchief in his shirt pocket.

The police are investigating the antecedents of the person.

Following yesterday's incident, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Mr. J. Sivashanmugham Pillai, today requested all members of the House as a precautionary measure not to issue slips for admission of persons to the visitors' gallery unless they knew the antecedents of the people seeking entry into the Assembly Chamber.

## PURGE OUT COMMUNALISM FROM MINISTRIES

### Nationalist Sikhs' Demand: Deputation To Wait On Congress Leaders

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20 (U.P.I.): The demand that, in view of the declared policy of the Congress, the Ministry in the East Punjab and the Indian Cabinet should be reconstituted with members elected on Congress ticket, has been made by the Convention of Nationalist Sikhs, held here this afternoon under the presidency of Sardar Mota Singh, member of the A.I.C.C. The Convention was of opinion that all communal elements should be purged out of these Cabinets.

It also demanded that in the future constitution of India no weightage should be given to any community and no seat should be reserved on the principle of joint electorate, with territorial constituencies.

It was also decided that a deputation should wait on the Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, and other members of the Congress High Command, to explain to them their views with regard to communal organisations. In this connection a memorandum has been prepared and approved by the Convention, which would be submitted to members of the Congress High Command.

## GUJERAT STATES' MERGER WITH BOMBAY?

### Congress Workers' Delegation To Meet Patel

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 20.

It is reliably learnt that the Gujarat Congress workers will meet Sardar Patel at Delhi during the A. I. C. C. session regarding the question of Gujarat States merging with Bombay Province. It is understood that Mr. Kanyalal Desai, President, G.P.C.C. Mr. Ravjibhai Patel Dhebar and Darbar Gopaldas are leaving for Delhi to-morrow in this connection.

S. JUDAH—4. FEB. 20.

# Latest News

BASIS FOR AUSTRIAN PEACE TREATY TALKS.

LONDON, Feb. 20. (Reuter): New Soviet proposals on the much disputed question of German assets in Austria together with the French proposals would form a "solid basis" for a satisfactory conclusion of the Austrian Peace Treaty talks, the United States Delegates, Mr. Samuel Rabur said at to-day's opening meeting of the Foreign Ministers Deputies on Austria.

BAO DAI LEAVES FOR GENEVA.

PARIS, Feb. 20. (Reuter): Bao Dai, Ex-Emperor of Annam, Indo-China, left Cannes on the French Rivera to-day by plane for Geneva. He is on his way to Hongkong.

BOMB EXPLODES ON SCHOOL ROOF.

AGRA, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): Two boys were seriously injured when a bomb exploded on the roof of a girls' school in Singigali. The police searched the building and are reported to have recovered some concealed bombs. Some arrests were also made.

MYSORE ABOLISHES CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPT.

BANGALORE, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): The Government of Mysore have ordered the abolition of the Civil Supplies Department in the State with effect from March 1, 1948. This is in pursuance of the policy adopted in respect of decontrol measures. The Civil Supplies Department was constituted in 1944.

TRUMAN LEAVES ON TOUR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20. (Reuter): President Truman left by plane today on a fifteen-day trip to Florida, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Cuba.

FINAL APPROVAL AWAITS IRAQ'S REGENT.

BAGHDAD, Feb. 20. (Reuter): Final approval was awaited from the Regent of Iraq of last night's Cabinet decision to dissolve the Iraq Parliament—the first of five main problems facing Sayid Mohamed Al Saader, the new Prime Minister.

EMIGRANT SHIP BEING ESCORTED TO HAIFA.

JERUSALEM, Feb. 20. (Reuter): A non-quota Jewish immigrant ship with 700 passengers, intercepted off the Palestine coast last night, was boarded by a Royal Naval party today and was being escorted to Haifa.

NEW KING PROCLAIMED FOR YEMEN?

CAIRO, Feb. 20. (U.P.A.): The Arab League announced to-day that Abdullah Ibn Ahmed el Wazir, 60-year-old Governor of Hudayyida province in Yemen, proclaimed King of the Arabian kingdom on the Red Sea to succeed King Yahya.

BITTER WINTER WEATHER IN EUROPE.

LONDON, Feb. 20, (Reuter): Europe froze hard today in the third day of bitter winter weather as a mass of cold air moved westward from Russia, bringing with it a trial of iced roads and snow. Berlin recorded twenty-five degrees of frost fahrenheit and still lower temperatures were forecast for tonight. In Moscow one decimal four degrees fahrenheit—30.6 degrees of frost—was recorded.

## Changes In Hindu Code

### Reference To Select Committee Likely

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, the Law Minister will move the Hindu code to the Select Committee in the Dominion Parliament on March 2, it is learnt from lobby circles.

The Law Minister will also withdraw the Legal Practitioners Act Amendment Bill during this session.

The Hindu code, it may be recalled, embodies the recommendations of B. N. Rau Committee's report. The Legal Practitioners Bill was originally a non-official bill which sought to reinstate seven lawyers who were banned from practicing on account of their participation in the 1942 Movement. The Government intends to bring up a separate bill to reinstate them.

## Alleged Assault On Creditor

BOMBAY, Friday.

A city silver merchant who went to serve an indebted client with a notice came to grief. He was assaulted, it is alleged, with bamboo-sticks and other missiles by the debtor and four others till he dropped unconscious with a fractured arm.

The Police who arrived on the scene soon after the incident removed him to a hospital.

On Wednesday afternoon, Bansilal Maheshwari, the victim, it is stated, went to the 'pedhi' of Shantilal Ratansi, also a dealer in silver at Tukda Building, Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay to serve him with a notice in respect of some outstanding amount of about rupees five lakhs pertaining to a silver transaction between the two. He was, it is said, accompanied by a solicitor's clerk.

When Bansilal approached Ratansi, it is alleged, he ordered the other accused to 'hammer' him.

He was then, it is said, set upon by all of them and beaten till he fell in a swoon.

The Princess Street Police who learnt of the trouble rushed to the spot and removed Bansilal to a hospital.

They also arrested the five suspects.

They were today ordered to be enlarged on bail by Mr. G. K. Rege, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

ARRESTED FOR SELLING BREAD FOR HIGHER PRICE

Abdul Vahab Khan was arrested on 18-2-48 for the alleged offence of selling a loaf of bread weighing 3 ounce for 3 1|2 annas.

It is alleged that Khan sold the loaf to one G. Sawant without bread coupons and that too at such a price. Khan was arrested. Mr. Barot, the Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court allowed him bail.

## Ribbon Development Scheme

The following questions will be asked in the Bombay Assembly:—

Mr. Abdul Razak M. A. Kuwari (Thana Distict): Will the Hon. Minister for Home and Revenue be pleased to state:—

(1) what are the objects of the ribbon development scheme as incorporated in Government Resolutions, Nos. 2648/33-III, dated 27th June 1945, No. 10204/24-VIII, dated 27th June 1945, and Government Memorandum No. 706-B/45, dated 27th June 1945;

(2) whether it is a fact that the Scheme has been drawn up to meet the heavy vehicular Traffic;

(3) if so, whether Government has fixed any limit on the width of the roads having such a heavy traffic; if so, what are the widths fixed;

(4) whether it is a fact that the above scheme has been made applicable to all the districts except the Bombay Suburban District and Bombay proper;

(5) why is the scheme not made applicable to Bombay proper and the Bombay Suburban District;

(6) what will be the maximum width of the following roads under the scheme:—

1. Kalyan-Malshej Ghat road, 2. Kalyan-Badlapur road, 3. Bassein-Ambadi road, 4. Kalyan-Malangad road, 5. Kalyan-Bhiwandi road, 6. Kalyan-Shil road, 7. The Agra road running through Thana District, 8. The Bombay-Poona road running through Thana District, 9. Mahatma Gandhi Road (Hornby Road), Bombay and Queen's Road;

(7) whether Government is aware that the traffic on the roads of Bombay City is much more than what it is on the national highways and provincial and district roads;

(8) whether Government is aware that the general public always pays high prices for open lands within the town and its surroundings, especially adjoining the main roads;

(9) whether Government is aware that as a result of the Scheme the building activities on such lands purchased by the public will not only be hampered but in some cases will also have to be given up altogether;

(10) whether it is the policy of Government to acquire land coming within the ribbon development scheme;

(11) if so, when does Government propose to enforce the scheme and acquire the lands?

The Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai: (1) The primary objects, among others, of the Ribbon Development Scheme are:—

(a) private interest should not gain unearned increments;

(b) buildings which are being raised or likely to be raised in lands along highways, in a haphazard fashion, should be prevented.

(2) Yes: The Scheme is necessary among other reasons, from the standpoint of ensuring as few obstructions as possible to fast moving traffic.

(3) Yes: the limits of road widths of different classes of roads have been fixed by Government as under:—

National Highways 250 ft., Provincial Highways 99 ft., Major District roads and other District roads 66 ft., Village roads 33 ft.

(4) and (5) The Government orders regarding prevention of ribbon development are applicable to all districts in this Province, except Bombay City where the functions in respect of roads have been entrusted to the Bombay Corporation.

(6) The information in respect of maximum width and other useful information for the first eight roads, referred to in this clause under the Ribbon Development Scheme and Post-war Development Programme, is given in the appended statement. The existing width of the Mahatma Gandhi Road (Old Esplanade Road) running from Prince of Wales' Museum through Flora Fountain and Queen's Statue to Dhobi Talao, is 106' except near the Museum where it is 144', whereas that of the Hornby Road from Crawford Market through Bori Bunder to Flora Fountain, is 115'.

The existing width of the Queen's Road varies from 75 ft. to 78 ft.

(7) Yes.

(8) Yes.

(9) Government does not consider that the building activities along roads will be unduly hampered due to Government orders regarding prevention of ribbon development.

(10) and (11) It is the policy of Government to acquire lands for different classes of Post-War Roads under the Post-War Road Development Scheme and including National Highways, limited to the land widths prescribed by Government. For prevention of ribbon development marginal controlled widths beyond the widths to be acquired are necessary. It is not the present intention of Government to acquire these marginal controlled widths.

## Tax On China's Super-Rich

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20, (Reuter): Fifty of China's wealthy families have been listed under the new "share the wealth" tax approved at Nanking yesterday.

The maximum tax payable by one person will be 500,000,000 Chinese dollars on minimum eligible assessable property worth 5,000,000 Chinese dollars.

The list, it was learned today, includes Doctor T. V. Soong, Governor of Kwangtung, Doctor H. H. Kung, former Premier, General Ho Ying-Ching, former Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army and General Lung Yun, former Governor of the Western Province of Yunnan.

The wealth of Shanghai, China's biggest commercial and industrial centre, will be called upon to provide about 5,500,000 million Chinese dollars.


# Gandhiji's Last Discourse

A famous American author and journalist, who hoped to become Gandhiji's disciple, describes the tragic end of his pilgrimage to India in the next issue of the "Bombay Chronicle Weekly". A must-not-be-missed article.

**Britain's Housing Drive**

A pictorial feature showing how a London Borough rehouses its people.

**Kasturba**

A tribute on her fourth death anniversary which falls next Sunday. "She was something of a Mahatma herself"

And a two-colour reproduction of the "Holy Fire"—a painting of Gandhiji's cremation done on the spot by a Czechoslovakian artist.

*Bombay Chronicle* **Weekly**

*Sunday, February 22*

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BAS 6


# THE SCREEN POINTS THE GANDHIAN WAY

## "Ahinsa": Sincere Document Of Non-Violence

The senseless political censorship imposed, till recently, by the former foreign Government, having gone by the board in the wake of our newly won freedom, the way at last seems open for our playwrights and producers to present on the screen facets of the independence movement—a subject potent with drama that would make good theatre, in the same way as the freedom movements of other lands have inspired the pens of such dramatists as Scan O'Casey ("Juno and the Paycock") and Howard Spring ("Oh Asalom!—My Son, My Son!")

**SOUL FORCE.**

Gandhi's unique doctrine of "ahimsa" or non-violence, that at first earned him derision and later triumphed to the extent of the entire world paying homage to his "soul-force", is mirrored faithfully in Kashmir Films' AHINSA showing at the NOVELTY, the SURYA (Parel) and the KASTURBA (Malad).

Fact and fiction have been well blended to propagate the idea of 'ahimsa' without allowing it to deteriorate into a dreary sermon outside the realm of entertainment. Though the story wanders into melodramatic by-paths and the patriotic note verges on jingoism, the moral of the story is not lost in the medley of events.

To glorify 'ahimsa', it has, of course been necessary to show its opposite—violence, and its defeat in the end when confronted with the spiritual force of passive resistance.

The background of the story is the 1942 Quit India movement. Professor Vidya Sagar, standing below a portrait of Dadabhoy Naoroji, strives to inculcate into college pupils, the principle of non-violence. When the professor is arrested, two of his favourite pupils, Bhushan and Shekhar, get mixed up in the political vortex They rush to the rescue of a British soldier when he finds himself the victim of a mob of collegians who, carried away by frenzy, threaten to kill him, forgetting their guru's lesson. Bhushan admonishes them severely and rescues their prey, but in the attempt, finds himself behind bars, whither his friend Shekhar follows him for carrying on anti-British propaganda.

**MELODRAMATIC VOTE**

Now the film increases in tempo and the melodrama becomes heightened. Bhushan's father, a black-marketeer, secures his freedom by bribing officials. But Sekhar's mother being poor, he has to rot in prison. Here, she meets Sardar, a terrorist. The professor's advice is forgotten and Sekhar abjures non-violence in favour of terrorism. They plan a jail-break which is successful. Now Sekhar commences a career of highway robbery, stealing from the rich to feed the poor. Thus the two friends, Bhushan and Sekhar find themselves in opposite camps.

The melodramatics intensify when Bhushan pleads with villagers not to soil their hands with the ill-gotten loot that Shekhar distributes amongst them. Rising in crescendo, the photoplay sweeps to its climax when Sekhar attempts to purloin a golden 'moorti' from a temple. His mother intercedes only to be brushed aside by her son who thus accidentaly kills her. As the outlaw traces his steps back to his mother's corpse, the police arrive and shoot him fatally near the old woman's body. Thus, through stark tragedy, the ugliness of violence, with its boomerang effect, is brought home to the mind of the audience.

**PERSONABLE PLAYERS**

A slight romance is woven into the fabric of the story, but it fortunately remains unobstrusive. It is a relief to find that both SANTOSH KOOMAR who plays Bhushan, and DULARI who takes the romantic feminine lead are personable young players who bring sincerity to their roles. If NAVIN YAGNIK's Sekhar appears to indulge in heroics, it is not so much the actor's fault as that of his part.

The present certainly seems the psychological time for the message of 'ahimsa', and co-producers Yagnik and Bamzai are to be congratulated for bringing much-needed realism to our screen.

Santosh Kumar in "Ahimsa."

# "SARDI" REVIEWS OUR SCREEN

Shankar and his partner in a dance Number from "Kalpana".

## Current Photoplays

### Super

**MEHBOOB ON EDUCATION**

Producer Mehboob who, according to all reports, has risen from poverty to power and has never had himself the benefit of any considerable education except that which life itself imparts, attempts to make ELAN a plea for educational uplift.

His plot is a simple one. By depicting in the two main characters the contrasts that education, and conversely, its neglect, cause, he grinds his axe to a fine point. The vice to which the uneducated may fall prey for lack of better occupation, lends the story dramatic import which often has a hackneyed flavour.

Surendra, Munawar Sultana and Himalayawala play the stellar roles. Naushad's lyrics are a feature of the photoplay.

### Kamal

**SOME MORE REALISM**

Sunrich Pictures' EK KADAM is yet another page from the history of our times. It presents the exploits of Netaji's forces weaving them into the main texture of the plot.

Opening on a romantic note, when an Indian officer meets a fair passenger on board a ship bound for Rangoon, the film takes a dramatic turn when the lovers are separated at their destination and get caught in the throes of the Japanese invasion of Burma. Finding himself the guest of one Premji, a former V. C. who has sworn an oath to avenge his son's loss at Amritsar and now persuades youth to join the Azad Hind forces to liberate India from the British yoke, the hero suspects his adviser to be a Japanese agent with whose plan he refuses to fall in, till his lady love arrives clad in an I.N.A. uniform and persuades him to change his mind.

Though some of the incidents may seem far-fetched, the picture on the whole creates an effect of realism. Damayanti Sahani and Raj Kitchlu share stellar honours. Ansari, Farah and Gayatri are in support, under the baton of Ramnik Desai.

### New West End—Excelsior Hind Mata—Rivoli

**SHANKAR ON THE SCREEN**

Because of my association with the dance world through Ram Gopal, I was eager to see and review Uday Shankar's KALPANA. I regret to be unable to do so, as two attempts to obtain seats at the Excelsior have met with little response from Western India Theatres Ltd. I am therefore unable to pass any opinion regarding the picture.

Advance publicity has so far indicated little byeond the fact that the film revals a Utopia, or perfect world, as conceived in the mind of an artiste. Even in the dramatic moments the artistes are said to conform to the highly-developed gesture-language of Indian dancing. Shankar's noted Labour-Machinery ballet and some of his other well-known members are reported to have been woven into the film.


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## "SPIRIT OF NEW INDIA"

"The Spirit of New India," first of 16 streamlined locomotives for the Railways of India built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia. Mr. Asaf Ali (third from right foreground) and Mr. Ralph Kelly, President of Baldwin are shown with the engine.

# CONGRESS IN EAST BENGAL

## Plea For Reconsideration Of Working Committee Decision

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): Mr. Kiran Sanker Roy, leader of the Congress party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, has sent a telegram to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, asking him to reconsider the reported decision of the Working Committee to liquidate Congress organisation in East Bengal.

The telegram, copies of which have also been sent to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Surendra Mohan Ghosh, says:

"The proposed liquidation of Congress organisations in east Bengal in the absence of advice as to how to keep non-communal political organisations there, has caused dismay among Congress workers and the minority community. It will cause other disintegration, breakdown of morale and mass exodus, a ban by the Pakistan Government would not have been so disastrous. Please reconsider decision and wait till the next A.I.C.C. meeting".

Hundreds of Cutchis, young and old from Bhuj, Mandvi, Mundra and Nakhatrana have offered themselves as Satyagrahis under the banner of the Parishad at a public meeting held at Anjar.

The Jamsaheb has arrived in the city and important political discussions are expected at the meeting between the Jamsaheb and Maharaoshree.


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## Implementing Congress Election Manifesto

### Non-Official Advisers To East Punjab Ministers

JULLUNDUR, Feb. 19. (A.P.I.): Each one of the seven ministers of the East Punjab Government will, in future be advised by non-official boards of about six to ten provincial M.L.A.'s on questions of implementing the Congress Election Manifesto.

The Boards are being set up by Executive Committees of Congress and Akali parties in the provincial assembly. On the advice of these boards, ministers will mould their policies in such a way as to bring them into line with the Election Manifesto.

There are 79 members in the Provincial Assembly, of whom seven are ministers, 12 parliamentary secretaries, 1 speaker and 1 Deputy Speaker. The remaining 58 members have been divided into 7 boards, 1 board for each minister.

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CANBERRA, Feb. 19 (Reuter). Mr. Joseph B. Chifley, the Australian Prime Minister, stated here today that Australia's adverse dollar balance this year might amount to nearly 150,000,000 dollars in spite of the drastic dollar cuts which came into operation on January one this year.

Last year's total deficit was 100,000,000 dollars.

IN WONDERLAND


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DHANWANTHARY VAIDYASALA
H.O. THODUPUZHA, (TRAVANCORE STATE)

*Railway Budget Under Fire*

# 'Bottle-necks' In Transport System

## Special Police Dealing With 'Corurption' Assures Matthai: Four Cut Motions Withdrawn

**NEW DELHI, February 20. (A.P.I.): The Dominion Parliament today took up demands for grants under the Railway Budget.**

**Four 100-rupee cut motions, which sought to discuss "inefficiency in the Railway Administration", "passenger fares based on uneconomic rates structure", "grievances of third class passengers" and "reorganisation of railways" were moved by Mr. Ram Nath Goenka, Mr. B. Das, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and Pandit Mukut Bihar Lal Bhargava respectively.**

**All of them were withdrawn after discussion.**

### "INEFFICIENCY IN ADMINISTRATION

In the Dominion Parliament today Mr. Ram Nath Goenka moved a cut under the head Railway Board to discuss "inefficiency in the Railway Administration".

In spite of the Transport Minister's remarks, said Mr. Goenka, the fact remained that there was a bottle-neck in the transport system, which affected the national life of the country. For example, they were supposed to manufacture 25 lakh tons of cement but the actual quantity transported was only 16 to 17 lac tons. Again, they were spending dollars for importing paper while, due to the transport bottle-neck, their own paper factories were unable to produce to full capacity. During the war, priorities One, Two, Three and Four could be moved promptly while under present conditions it was not possible to move anything unless it had secured priority One.

Mr. Goenka stated that the machine tool plant and machine tools purchased from Germany against reparations were lying in Bombay and "no use" was being made of them.

### HUMANISED ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Frank Anthony, supporting the motion, said that even making ample allowances for the difficulties which the railways were facing, there continued to be much avoidable deterioration in the running of the railways. The crux of the matter, which had to be faced squarely, was the lack of discipline among the inferior staff. Wherever he went, he found mushroom unions and men of straw setting themselves up as railway union leaders. "Humanise your administration, give the man in the lower cadres the feeling that you intended to do him justice and at the same time you won't continue to pander to non-descript unions. If you do these two things, you would find the answer to the question of inefficiency.

### PLEA FOR PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

Mr. H. V. Kamath said that the fault in the administration seemed to be that in spite of their having a democratic Government, the old bureaucratic system continued. The first thing they should do to democratise the administration was to set up people's committees in every big railway centre and even in districts. Then they should have workers' committees in every workshop, station or yard to bring to the notice of the management any of their grievances. Government should also ensure that all workers were properly paid and correctly classified.

### STORY OF NEWSPRINT WAGON

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta said that he knew of scores of cases where wagons which had left Bombay as far back as September had not yet reached Delhi. Even wagons which touched Delhi could not be traced. His own firm had booked three wagons of newsprint from Bombay in October and took delivery of two wagons in November. Shortly after taking delivery of two wagons, two members of the goods staff came to his office and demanded some money to be paid on account of the delivery of those wagons. He refused to pay and the result was that the third wagon, which was seen the previous day, was not traceable. With the help of the Transport Minister, he ultimately succeeded in tracing that wagon after four months.

Mr. Gupta suggested that the Department should have an Intelligence section of its own to deal with such cases. The Ministers should also give an assurance that any cases passed on to him would be attended to without delay.

Today newsprint was selling in Delhi at Rs. 1/2 or Rs. 1/4 instead of annas six per pound because newsprint wagons booked from Bombay had not reached Delhi. The result was that some of the small papers had closed already and some more might be closing tomorrow or the day after.

Mr. Jaipal Singh opposing the cut motion said that the morale of the Railway Administration could not be improved by merely condemning them day in and day out.

### MATTHAI'S REPLY.

The Transport Minister Dr. John Matthai replying to the debate said that there were two aspects to the criticisms made. One related to the operational side, the turn over or coaches and other mechanical details and with these questions he had already dealt with on previous occasions. The issue raised related to the quality of the personnel operating our railways.

If he had honestly no faith in the railway men then he could not reasonably hope for any improvement at all. He was not denying that there was lack of discipline and corruption but he certainly denied that indiscipline and corruption marked the great majority of railway men.

In regard to corruption the Transport Minister said that a special police was now dealing with the question. He had looked at the figures of cases concerning corruption and not more than a fourth or fifth related to corruption in railways. Of these, only few had resulted in conviction. The Transport Minister pleaded for public co-operation in eradicating corruption.

Mr. Goenka then withdrew his amendment.

### "UNECONOMIC RATES."

Mr. B. Das moved a cut motion to discuss passenger fares being based on uneconomic rates' structure.

Mr. Das said that there had been an overall increase of 33 per cent in receipts from passenger fares since the fares were enhanced recently. He would have wished that the increased fare would result in some increase in amenities to the lower class passengers.

Mr. Das said that the travelling public were not so much concerned with the policy of the Administration but judged the railways by the travelling facilities afforded. He pleaded for a re-introduction of puja, Xmas, and other concessions which had been suspended during the war.

Mr. Alagesan urged the Transport Minister to abolish the discrimination in the issue of season tickets to 'suburban' and non-suburban areas. This had resulted in considerable hardship to poor people who came to towns from distant places daily to earn their livelihood.

The Transport Minister, explained that he was primarily responsible for the abolition of the telescopic fares and the introduction of the principle of gradation in the system of rates. The latter method distributed the increase in as equitable a manner as possible. Unfortunately owing to circumstances over which the railways had no control, such as the increase in working expenses, materials, labour cost, etc., they had to increase the fares.

Referring to Mr. Alagesan's point, the Transport Minister assured him that he would write to the S.I.R.Y. but beyond that he was not in a position to give any further undertaking at present.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa moved a cut motion to discuss the grievances of third class passengers.

Mr. Khandubhai Desai urged the immediate abolition of first class coaches. He said they occupied more space, brought lesser revenue compared to the third class travellers and by their abolition more facilities could be provided to lower class travellers.

Mr. Biswanath Das asked why promises given in the past for improving the lot of third class passengers were not implemented. Being a third class passenger himself when he was not travelling on Assembly work, he knew the difficulties of third class travel.

Mr. Ram Sahai said that the railway authorities must immediately take steps to provide at least sitting accommodation to third class passengers.

Mr. Kishori Mohan Tripathi said that the Railways should discharge their duty towards third class passengers, who were their real paymasters.

### MATTHAI'S REPLY.

Dr. Matthai, replying to the debate, said that he was almost entirely in agreement with everything that had been said. As far as amenities for third class passengers were concerned, he had said more than once that as far as he was in a position to do so, he would see to it that the suggestions made in the house would be implemented. The House would appreciate that the Railways had their difficulties in regard to the question of overcrowding, cleanliness of these compartments and proper lighting. But, consistently with these difficulties, there would be no lack of intention on the part of the Railway Administration to see that decisions were carried out.

The railways had already approved the principle of abolition of first class. He found himself entirely in sympathy with the proposal not merely on grounds of sentimental value but because it had certain definite advantages from the point of view of the Railways.

The betterment had been used for purposes which were somewhat at variance with the original intentions and he agreed that we must now get back to the position that the primary claim on the betterment fund was improvement in the position of third class passengers.

Pt. Mukut Biharilal Bhargava moved a cut to discuss reorganisation of Railways.

He said that the railways should be run on sound commercial lines and should be liable to Central taxation on the same footing as private companies.

### RANGA'S CUT WITHDRAWN.

Prof. N. G. Ranga said that amalgamation of some of the railways would lead to greater efficiency.

The Transport Minister said that apparently the mover wanted that Railways should be run by a semi-independent public corporation like the Statutory Federal Authority contemplated under the 1935 Act. That raised a question of policy and the House would appreciate that it was impossible for him to make any sort of announcement to-day.

An officer was now on duty examining the basis on which the Railways concerned with partition should be regrouped. He was expected to report very shortly.

As regards the advantages of amalgamation, he agreed that it would conduce to reduction in overhead expenses and administrative and operational expenses. Although Government had come to no decision on the point, his intention at present, provisionally, was that when they had come to a decision about regrouping of the Railways which was now being examined, the question of M.S.M. Railway and S.I.R. should should be taken up at an early date.

The cut was withdrawn.

The House adjourned till 10-45 a.m. on Monday.

### *Questions In Parliament*

During the question time in the Dominion Parliament today, the Food Minister, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, replying to Mr. Damodar Swarup Seth, said that the proposal for establishing an information bureau under the Indian Council of Agricultural research was under active consideration.

Replying to Mr. V. C. Kesava Rao's question regarding deep sea fishing, the Food Minister said that the central government had sanctioned a grant of Rs. 4,93,000 for the deep sea fishing schemes of the Madras Government. A grant of Rs. 1,82,000 had also been made to the Government of Travancore for the development of fisheries in that state. The fisheries development projects included a scheme for the purchase of a purse-seine boat of sixty-five tons and other auxiliary vessels.

The Food Minister replying to Mr. Ramnarayan Singh said that Government of India had the following agricultural machinery available with them for the development of agriculture in India. Heavy tractors for the reclamation of land and boring rigs for the construction of tube-wells. Apart from these machines available with the Government of India, provincial government and the public had gone in for a large number of lighter cultivation tractors, improved ploughs and pumps for irrigation.

## MAHATMA GANDHI NAGAR, KOLHAPUR

**At foundation ceremony of Mahatma Gandhi Nagar, the Kolhapur Prime Minister and Mr. Madhavrao Bagal, President of the Praja Parishad (centre) took food with Harijans.**

# *KHER'S CALL TO YOUTH TO FORM GANDHI SQUADS*

## *To Fight Mentality Which Led To Assassination Of Mahatma*

In the course of his speech, broadcast at 7 p.m. on February 20, 1948, from the Bombay Station of the All-India Radio, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, said:—

You are deeply shaken by the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. The implications of a deadly attack on Mahatma Gandhi and the threats that are being held out to his followers are not yet clear to your mind. May I help you to realise them? Do not go on discussing whether he was a saint or a politician, a revolutionary or a reformer, a Sanatani Hindu or a free-thinker. An attempt at solving these conundrums by discussion can only mean exhibition of dialectic skill. Let us think and act.

### PLOT AGAINST COMMON MAN

Mahatma Gandhi was an uncommon man; but he was not only a champion but the embodiment of the rights, of the status, of the dignity and self-respect of the common man. That is the reason why his assassination has been lamented and resented over the whole wide world.

That resentment is not only natural but necessary, but care must be taken to see that it does not take the form of killing, arson or looting and dissipate itself as that will defeat its own purpose.

The assassination of Mahatma Gandhi was not, in my opinion, an isolated act but the result of a deliberate resolve on the part of its perpetrators who are numerous and well-organised to prevent the common man from coming into his own by usurping political power for their own group or class. It is the expression of a mentality which is not going to be ended by punishing a few men who may be found guilty. It can be exterminated only by a firm resolve, on the part of equally determined people, to foster the opposite mentality, of a firm resolve to establish a secular democracy without giving way to violence or disorder and thus playing into the hands of the enemies of freedom and ordered progress. There is no question here of fighting on the basis of Hindu or Muslim, Brahmin or non-Brahmin, prince or peasant, merchant or farmer, but of the fight for life as a free citizen against totalitarian rule of a democrat against a dictator and despot, or ordered progress against chaos and disorder.

### WAY OF THE MAHATMA

The monster of communalism putting on the garb of devotion to Hinduism or to Islam first reared his ugly head soon after the partition of India to which he himself had given birth. The Muslims turned his hand against the Hindu and the Sikh. The Sikh and the Hindu turned his hand against the Muslim. We shudder to think of the killing, the burning, the looting, the uprooting of homes, all this agony. Although by the grace of Providence our province has been comparatively free from this kind of agony, we also have had to taste of the bitter fruit. This kind of thing must not happen in our province. But there are other forces besides communalism which seek to foster the same mentality of hatred, destruction and revenge. Who can fight them but you the youth of the country?

You are fond of adventure, of excitement, of acts of courage and you want to live dangerously. You do not feel attracted by Mahatma Gandhi's path because you think it does not provide these in a sufficient measure. The way of life which he showed and trod is said to be dull. Are adventure, courage and dangerous living inconsistent with the way of life which Mahatma Gandhi preached? I want you believe that this is far from true. Did he not live courageously — was his life free from adventure — did he not always live and even die dangerously? Has he not shown to us the monsters with whom we have to fight, and also the best way to fight them? Does this fight not involve adventure, courage, even excitement of which you are so fond? Will you leave this fight to the old and seek yourselves to benefit by their efforts? Does that befit your youth, your honour, your sense of duty and chivalry? Will you not obey the call of our departed leader, the Father of our Nation?

### FORM GANDHI SQUADS

I ask you to dedicate yourself to the practice of the virtues he admired and the way of life which he showed us. Will you permit yourselves to be dragged at the heels of any party which shouts attractive slogans — offers you opportunities of cheap and easy publicity and promises to bring heaven on earth by indulging in a policy of instilling into the minds of ignorant people seeds of hatred, of sabotage, disorder and defiance in order to seize power by violence for its own benefit? It is not your duty rather to strengthen our newly-born swaraj, which is being today carried on so valiantly under extraordinarily trying circumstances, by our tried and trusted leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal and Sardar Patel?

Form yourselves into Gandhi Squad into bands of selfless workers who will assist these leaders voluntarily to oppose the forces of disorder which want to usurp power for the benefit of a party, of a class, or of a section of the people — however attractive their label. Unite in order to oppose the mentality which was responsible for the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi and all that he stood for. May Providence and the sacred memory of Mahatma Gandhi be your guide. —JAI HIND".

## PORT'ON OF GANDHI'S ASHES DUE IN LONDON

LONDON, Feb. 20 (U.P.A.): Some of Mahatma Gandhi's ashes, contained in a copper urn, are expected to arrive in London tomorrow, carried by Dr. C. L. Katial, from New Delhi.

Last night, representatives of 21 Indian organizations, including the India League, Indian Journalists, and the India Pakistan Unity Front, formed a sub-committee, chairmanned by a Moslem, Dr. Saeed Mohamedi, to discuss the form of a memorial to perpetuate Gandhi's memory in London.

A suggestion was made that all Indians in Britain should contribute one week's wages towards the costs of the memorial. The sub-committee decided that High Commissioner Krishna Menon should be consulted.

It is understood that the urn containing the ashes will be deposited in India House, pending a decision on a suitable memorial.

### HE HAS WON IMMORTALITY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20 (A.P.I.): A resolution mourning the tragic death of Mahatma Gandhi and paying homage to him as one "who, by the saintliness of his life, has won immortality" was adopted by the Indian Jute Mills Association at its annual general meeting held today. The resolution was adopted on the motion of the Chairman, Mr. M. P. Birla, all standing.

Mr. Birla is the first Indian to be Chairman of the Association.

# *TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA 'PITIFULLY INADEQUATE'*

## Our Age Has Been Glorified By His Transcendent Presence Among Men Says Dr Holmes

**NEW DELHI, Feb. 20, (A.P.I.): The death of Mahatma Gandhi revealed suddenly the conviction of mankind that he was one of the supreme souls of all the ages and that this our time had been glorified by his transcendent presence among men, says Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Minister, Community Church, New York, in a letter to Mr. Devadas Gandhi.**

Dr. Holmes adds that American papers handled the news of the assassination most wonderfully and wished that "something of this had been poured out upon Gandhiji" when he was leading at such bitter cost the struggle for the independence of India from British rule.

### DEVASTATING TRAGERY

Dr. Holmes writes: "I have just been reading the last accounts of the deeply moving ceremony of the scattering of your father's ashes, and I am mindful again of the lamentable fact that I have not written you since the cable message which I sent you when your father died.

"The fact is, I have been too deeply moved to express to you my feelings, or to try even to state the sense of loss I feel in this devastating tragedy. The news was a shock and grief which I shall never forget, and I still feel terribly shaken by it all. It is easy to imagine what you have been through the dreadful ordeal which you have endured with such courage and devotion. The sympathy I feel for you and the family, is greater than any words can express.

"I have never seen anything more wonderful than the way in which the news of your father's death was handled by the newspapers, radios and other organs of publicity. For days, nothing else counted but Gandhi and the assassination. The tributes to your father were things to move the heart to the very bottom. It was all praise and exaltation of the greatest and the best of men.

"I was tempted to wish, in the bitterness of my own grief, that something of all this had been poured out upon your father when he was leading, at such bitter cost, the struggle for the independence of his country from the rule of the British Empire. But there was profound comfort in the thought that Gandhiji's life had at last reaped the full harvest of recognition and acclaim.

### U.S. PRESS TRIBUTES

"The New York Times" correspondent described him as 'the greatest Indian since Buddha' and others referred to him as 'the greatest man since Christ'. 'These characterizations are elementary—they anticipate the sure judgment of posterity. I shall never cease to be grateful that I recognized this years ago—

**Gandhiji was to me the greatest of men and the noblest of spiritual prophets from the first moment that I knew him.**

"Special meetings and memorial services have been numerous. I like to feel that none was more fitting and beautiful than the one which I conducted here at the Community Church, on the Sunday morning following the assassination. There was all too brief a time for announcements, but an audience was on hand which packed the large auditorium to the very roof. This audience was impressive not only in numbers, but in the sincerity and devoutness of its mourning. I have never experienced a more profound manifestation of human feeling. On the platform, we had a bust of Gandhi, beautifully adorned with flowers, there was special music and readings; and I preached the memorial discourse. We are planning to publish this Service, including the Sermon, in handsome pamphlet form as our tribute to your father's enduring memory, and of course a copy will be sent to you as soon as it appears. I have spoken on other occasions, and always have witnessed the same demonstration of sorrow and reverence.

**The death of your father revealed suddenly the conviction of mankind, that Gandhiji was one of the supreme souls of all the ages, and that this our time had been glorified by his transcendent presence among men.**

### MOST LOVABLE OF MEN

Your father was not only the greatest but also the most lovable of men. I have felt in his death an acutely personal loss which has almost broken my heart. I know that in this I am sharing the feeling of all who have known him or even seen him. His hold upon men's souls was irresistible, and his power therefore incredible. I am convinced that in his death he will be even more influential than in his life. He died for the noblest of causes, the reconciliation of all men in brotherhood and love, and he must be remembered as long as the world endures as one of the saviours of mankind.

I realize how pitifully inadequate are these words. But I must try to tell you how I feel, and with what sympathy and deep affection I think of you. It still seems incredible to me that Gandhiji is gone, and I wonder how I can keep on without the thought, which has been my richest treasure through all these years, that he was with us to inspire and sustain.

# *Assassination Of Ruler Of Yemen?*

## *Arab League Baffled By Mystery Surrounding News*

CAIRO, Feb. 20, (Reuter): A report reaching Cairo last night from the ancient little Red Sea state of Yemen said the 85 year-old ruler, Imam Yahya, had been assassinated with three of his eleven sons and the Prime Minister.

The death of the aged king was reported in Cairo last month. He had been spiritual and temporal head of his kingdom since 1904 and was a member of one of the oldest ruling families in the world. These reports were quickly followed by a denial and a protest from the king's representative to the Egyptian Government.

On Wednesday, the Arab League Council received a telegram from the King's counsellor again reporting the death. The few hours earlier the Yemenite delegate to the Arab League had again denied the reports.

On Wednesday also Reuter reported from Aden that a broadcast had been heard from the Yemen mountain capital of Sanaa declaring that the King was dead. Then from Damascus Reuter reported the Syrian Government had received a cable from Sanaa confirming the death and naming Sayed Abdullah Ibn Ahmed el Wazir successor to the throne.

As the mystery deepened the Arab League Council decided to send a commission to Sanaa to find out what was really happening in the remote state.

## Sankaracharya's Tribute To Mahatma

(From A Correspondent)

KALOL, Feb. 19.

His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya Dwarka Shardapith after presiding over several conferences at Allahabad and visiting Benares for Gangasnan and Vishwanath Poojan etc. arrived in Baroda by air and reached Kalol on the 18th. Reopening lecture series His Holiness paid tribute to the work of Mahatma Gandhi and said his demise was an irreparable loss to the country and the whole world.

*Three hard sets, win or lose—what matter? Relax with a—*

PLAYER'S No. 3

EXTRA QUALITY CIGARETTES

P3/26

## GOOD TURNOVER ON THE MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE

MADRAS, February 20, (A. P. I.): Cheerful conditions ruled with satisfactory turnover. Yesterday's keen inquiry for banking issues continued lifting the prices all round. Plantings noted small business at exchange rates. Amongst textiles, B and C and Lakhshmis were higher.

The market closed fairly steady.

The following are today's quotations:—

PLANTINGS: Balmadies Rs. 1/10; Blue Mountain Rs. 2/9/6; Chembras Rs. 10/10; Cochin Malabar Rs. 9; Highland Produce Rs. 29/14; Kalasa Rs. 14/11; Midland Rs. 1/14; Ouchterlony Rs. 10/6; Peermade Rs. 47 Periakaramalai Rs. 32/12; Pullangodes Rs. 1/9/6; Rajagiri Rs. 4/8; Thirumbadi Rs. 2/15.

SUGARS AND BREWERIES:— Deccan Rs. 22/4; Mysore Rs. 57; Travancore Rs. 15/8.

TEXTILES:— Bang Woollen Rs. 270; Buckinghams Rs. 330; Cambodias Rs. 12; Janardhanas Rs. 53. Lakshmi Rs. 98; Maduras Rs. 46/4; Metturs Rs. 295; Mysore Silk Filatures Rs. 10/6; Mysore Spun Rs. 12/8; Radhakrishnas Rs. 148; Rajalakshmis Rs. 65; Ranga Vilas Rs. 55/8; Trichinopoly Rs. 13/10.

MISCELLANEOUS: India Cements Rs. 14/4. Mettur Chem; Rs. 10/6 Mysore Chem. Ferts Rs. 12/12.

*SHIPPING NEWS*

# IMPORTS & EXPORTS

### IMPORTS

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

S.S. "CARBONELLOA"

From Genoa:—354 bales silk raw, 30 bales silk yarn, 50 cases rayon yarns, 148 cases artificial silk yarns.

From Alexandria:—Egyptian cotton 950 bales.

From Philadelphia:—29 drums petrolium, 1494 drums lubricating oil, 4700 bags powdered glucosedex trosum, 600 ctns machine made glassware.

From New York:—8761 ctns machine made glassware, 64 drums caustic potash solid, 28 crates air conditional plates, 125 bales printing paper, 133 cases medicines, 431 bdls galvanized wire shorts, 180 electric motors, 5796 ctns common glassware, 320 drums lubricating oil, 81 pillets steel strappings, 68 ctns glass bulks, 732 ctns blue cups and saucers, 275 bdls glave pipes, 45 cases tin plates.

**GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT**

S.S. MAHDEVI

To Rangoon:—

Cotton piece goods 25 bales—B. Sitaram, 10 bales—A. A. Karim Bros.

Alluminium utensils 7 cases—Indian Overseas Trades, 11 cases—S. Mansukial and Co., 31 cases, Kamani Eng. Cor. Ltd.

75 cases Enamel ware—The Bombay Enamel Works.

21 cases Castor Oil—L. Chhaganlal.

5 cases photo albums—Acoons Ltd.

20 cases Iron lock and eyes—B. C. Shah and Co.

38 bales cotton waste—A. H. Karim Bros. Ltd.

Cotton waste blankets 15 bales—J. Chhaganlal, 15 bales—India Trading Co.

62 cases aluminium ware—International Cast Bars Ltd.

41 bags glass globes—Hirjee and Co.

S.S. TAHSINIA

To Liverpool:—

201 bales wool raw—The B'bay Co. Ltd. and 23 bales—Kastoorchand and Co.

175 bales cotton waste—Chimanlal and Co.

To Manchester:—

Cotton waste 150 bales—V. A. Save and Co., 330 bales—E. T. Robertson and Son, 325 bales—M. Narotamdas and Co., 50 bales—L. O. Vora.

S. S. JAHANGIR.

TO JEDDAH:—

6 cases glass bangles Maniar and Co.

From A. A. Kadar 10 gottas ajma seed, 36 bags cumin seed, 122 bags cardamums, 65 bags tamarind, 20 bags black pepper, 325 bags dry ginger, 97 bales cotton piecegoods, 5 bags bettle nut, 5 bags drug un.

From G. Rasul 5 bags cumin seed, 15 bags black pepper, 50 bags tamarind, 90 bags cardamums, 15 bags ginger.

From S. A. Mistry and Co. Ld. 60 jottas cardamums, 5 jottas coriander, 70 bags ginger, 480 chest black tea, 350 chest black tea. S. A. Bassam.

TO ADEN:—

81 bales cotton piecegood—S. A. Bassan.

150 bags used gunny bags—Y. H. C. Hoosain.

2020 bags ginger—S. A. Misri Co. Ltd.

102 drums groundnut oil—Y. K. Sampat.

S. S. PRESIDENT POLK.

TO NEW YORK:—

49 bales wool raw—The Anglo Thai Co. Ltd.

334 bags gum Karaya—C. Bhogilal.

134 bags gum karaya—K. M. Nathoo

230 bags drug un—S. M. Rajgor and Co.

TO ALEXANDRIA:—

75 drums castor oil—S. M. Manubhai and Co.

To Geneva:—

100 bales cotton raw—The Bombay Co., Ltd.

s. s. JAGDAMBA

To Colombo:—

From S. V. V. N. Pillai 151 bags cornander; 10 bags cumminseed—I. O. Export Co.

From S. Rajan 50 bags tamrind and 25 bags cummin seed.

s. s. RUBY STONE

To Hongkong:—

50 bags grude drugs—C. M. Karanjia and Co., Ltd.

s. s. ISMILA

To London:—

56 cases bristals—H. H. Kassambhoy.

s. s. BARPETA

To London:—

56 cases bristals—H. N. Kassambhoy

s. s. BARPETA

To Khoramshire:—

168 bags black pepper—C. Haramsingh and Sons.

To Busrah:—

25 bags Tamrind—J. J. Thaker and Sons.

s. s. JALKRISHNA

To Rotterdam:—

Groundnut oil 140 drums—G. Victory oil industries, 993 drums—The oil seeds Trading Co. Ltd., 79 barrels limseed oil—G. Jagdambaprasad.

To Liverpool:—

20 bales woollen carpet—The India shippers Ltd.

To Barcelona:—

500 bales cotton raw—Volkart Bros.

To Antwerp:—

Cotton raw 58 bales—International Cotton Corp. 35 bales—R. B. Jessram Thakurdas, 549 bales—Ramnarayan Sons., Ltd.

To New York:—

100 bales cotton raw—Volkart Bros.

To Halifax:—

2150 bags groundnut oil—R. Ratilal and Co.

## Arrival And Departure Of Steamers

**ARRIVALS**

"CITY OF LEEDS" arrived from Philadelphia via New York and Port Said on Feb. 19 with 5,817 tons of general cargo. (Forbes.)

"S.S. JEHANGIR" arrived from Alexandria via Port Said and Aden on Feb. 19 with 2,433 tons of general cargo. (Turner Morrison.)

"ITAURA" arrived from Bassein (Burma) via Rangoon with 7,293 tons of rice. (M. M.)

"S.S. NETRAVATI" arrived from Karachi on Feb. 19 with 32 tons of ca go. (B. S. N. Co.)

"S.S. RIZWANI" arrived from Aden on Feb. 20 with 27,796 packages of miscellaneous articles. (Turner Morrison.)

"S.S. JAGDAMBA" arrived from Karachi on Feb. 20 with 1,350 tons of general cargo.

"S.S. JOSE MARTI" arrived from Baltimore, U.S.A., on Feb. 20 with 9,144 tons of maize and barley.

**SAILINGS**

"MARINE FLIER" sailed for New York on Feb. 20 via Suez, Port Said, Alex, Naples, Genoa and Marseilles with 6,000 tons of general cargo.

"DENTONIA PARK" left for Chittagong on Feb. 18 with 7,000 tons of salt.

"S.S. BHARATBALA" left for Karachi on Feb. 19 with 584 tons of general cargo.

"CARBONELLO" left for Trieste via Karachi, Massawa, Port said and Venice on Feb 19 with 850 tons of cotton.

"EMPIRE HADLADALE" sailed for Glasgow on Feb. 19 with 130 saloon passengers.

"S.S. IRAWADI" sailed for Karachi via Veraval and Cutch Mandvi on Feb. 18 with 800 tons of general cargo.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

The following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 13th February.

| LIABLIITIES | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL:— | 5,62,50,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 6,25,00,000 |
| Fixed Deposits, Savings Bank Current and other Accounts | 285,91,09,000 |
| Sundries | 72,91,000 |
| ASSETS Rupees. | 298,51,50,000 |
| INVESTMENTS:— | |
| Government Securities | 1,40,18,92,000 |
| Other Authorised Investments | 5,71,60,000 |
| ADVANCES:— | |
| Loans | 26,69,55,000 |
| Cash Credits and Overdrafts | 59,39,73,000 |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | 5,47,34,000 |
| Dead Stock | 1,54,44,000 |
| Sundries | 1,27,44,000 |
| CASH:— | |
| In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India | 53,81,18,000 |
| Balances with other Banks | 4,41,30,000 |
| Rupees | 2,98,51,50,000 |

## AHMEDABAD SHARES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 20.

The market opened round about last closing. It declined on profit sellings, but offerings were well absorbed. The market closed very steady.

Calico opened Rs. 1,477, highest Rs. 1,482, lowest Rs. 1,473, closed Rs. 1,480; Ambica opened Rs. 463, highest Rs. 466, lowest Rs. 461, closed Rs. 465. Arvind opened Rs. 1,700, highest Rs. 1,711, lowest Rs. 1,697, closed Rs. 1,707. Deffered opened Rs. 1,870, highest Rs. 1,872, lowest Rs. 1,830, closed Rs. 1,865.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS: Arvind Rs. 1,707, Ambika Rs. 465; Calico Rs. 1,480; Marsien Rs. 215; Monograms Rs. 193; Saraspur Rs. 726; Deferred Rs. 1,865; Mahalaxmi Rs. 676/4/0; New Cotton Rs. 515; Anil-Starch 357/8/0; Ashok Rs. 645; Ahmedabad Cotton Rs. 455 (X.D.); New Commercial Rs. 1,050; Aryodaya Ginning Rs. 570; Old Commercial Rs. 712/8/0; New Jahangir Rs. 1,940; New Nation Rs. 525; Nutan Rs. 540; Rajnagar 397/8/0; Bhalkia Rs. 188/12/0; Vijay Rs. 622/8/0; New Manekchowk Rs. 368/12/0; Lal Mill Rs. 493/12/0.

## More Goods Available To Consumer At Declining Rates

The Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta has issued the following Press Note:—

The policy of progressive decontrol announced by the Government of India sometime back raised a serious controversy in the country and sceptics questioned the wisdom of Government's decision in regard to decontrol. The trade had, however, all along been emphasising that continuance of control had led to artificial scarcity of goods and that control was hardly effective mostly because of administrative inefficiency and corruption. They had clearly expressed the view that withdrawal of controls would ease the markets, bring forward more goods and thus lead to reduction in prices. That this hope has been realised is borne out by the figures of prices of the various articles actually paid by the majority of consumers before and after decontrol.

CEREALS.

Bazra Price on 30-11-47 Rs. 55; Price on 9-2-48 Rs. 25.

Maize Price on 30-11-47 Rs. 18/8 to Rs. 20; Price on 9-2-48 Rs. 16/8.

Jowar Price on 30-11-47 Rs. 22 to Rs. 24; Price on 9-2-48 Rs. 17 to Rs. 18.

PULSES.

Arhar Price on 30-11-47 Rs. 41 to Rs. 44; Price on 9-2-48 Rs. 16/8 to Rs. 18.

Peas Price on 30-11-47 Rs. 28; Price on 9-2-48 Rs. 17 to Rs. 18.

Urad Price on 30-11-47 Rs. 38; Price on 9-2-48 Rs. 13/8 to Rs. 14.

Masur Price on 30-11-47 Rs. 33/12 to Rs. 35; Price on 9-2-48 Rs. 17/8 to Rs. 18.

Mung Price on 30-11-47 Rs. 43; Price on 9-2-48 Rs. 22 to Rs. 23.

Sugar Price on 30-11-47 Rs. 80; Price on 9-2-48 Rs. 36.

Gur Price on 30-11-47 Rs. 25; Price on 9-2-48 Rs. 9/6.

OIL.

Mustard Oil Price on 30-11-47 Rs. 98; Price on 9-2-48 Rs. 61 to Rs. 62.

Cocoanuts Oil Price on 30-11-47 Rs. 137; Price on 9-2-48 Rs. 53/8 to Rs. 54.

Groundnut Oil Price on 30-11-47 Rs. 42; Price on 9-2-48 Rs. 54.

It will be seen from the above that the prices have shown a marked tendency to fall. Not only the prices have fallen but more and more goods are becoming available to the consumer.

It is true that in certain cases immediately after decontrol prices might have shown a tendency to rise up but that was a temporary phase. The market soon readjusted itself and the prices were stabilised at a lower level. No doubt the Government of India are aware of this tendency and it is to be hoped that their policy of progressive decontrol will be implemented in regard to other articles also. The energies of the Government and the large staff and the expenditure that has to be incurred for maintenance of controls, which are ineffective, can well be utilised for other nation-building activities. Government should, therefore, again review the position and consider what other articles they can immediately decontrol.

## LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

### Quiet Tone

LONDON, Feb. 20: A short-lived attempt to put prices better has been almost the only bright spot in today's otherwise dull and quiet London Stock Markets. At the outset it was apparent that another day with the volume of business at an extremely low ebb was likely. As the session progressed, it was fully borne out.

Through neglect industrials inclined lower, losses of a few pence were fairly widespread with irons and steels, again the chief sufferers. Some buyers of store shares were attracted by the lower levels. But movements remained small, with the market featureless.

Oil shares after opening easier, met with some fresh enquiry. Shell new shares gained six pence forty shillings but later reacted and closed three nine and nine.

Activity in the mining section was on a much reduced scale.

Trading in the gilt-edged section was negligible. But prices maintained with some institutional support for short-dated issues.

### Closing Prices

| | £ |
|---|---|
| 2-1/2 p.c. B. Consols | 79-7/8 |
| 3-1/2 p.c. Conversion Loan 1961 | 106-1/8 |
| 4 p.c. Eund Loan 1960/90 | 113-7/8 |
| 3-1/2 p.c. War Loan 1952 | 103-15/16 |
| 3 p.c. War Loan | 103-7/8 |
| 4 p.c. Vic. Bonds | 114 |
| 3 p.c. Saving Bonds | 99-7/8 |
| 3 p.c. British Transport | 98-3/8 |
| INDUSTRIALS | |
| Asso. Portland Cement | 66 |
| Bri. Amer Tobacco | 5-9/32 |
| Bri. Celanese | 22/7-1/2 |
| Cal. Elec. | 40 |
| Cal. Tramways | 32 |
| Carreras | 5-5/8 |
| J. & P. Coats | 61 |
| Courtaulds | 40/9 |
| Distillers | 27/3 |
| Dunlop Rubber | 69/9 |
| Elec. & Music | 17/3 |
| Fine Cot. Spin & Doul | 29/1-1/2 |
| Ford Motors | 48/7-1/2 |
| Imperial Chemical | 45/6 |
| Imperial Tobacco | 5-11/32 |
| Indian Iron Steel | 47/6 |
| Int. Nickel | 49-1/2 |
| Lever Bros. & Unilever | 51/4-1/2 |
| Marks & Spencer | 69/7-1/2 |
| Pinchin Johnson | 52/3 |
| Standard Motors | 33/6 |
| Vickers | 25 |
| Woolsworth | 51/7-1/2 |
| TEA SHARES | |
| Assam Consolidated | 26/6 |
| Assam Frontier | 17/9 |
| Assam | 24/3 |
| Dooars | 40/6 |
| Emp. of India & Ceylon | 20/9 |
| Imperial | 34/3 |
| JUTE SHARES | |
| Barnagure | 21 nom. |
| Samnuggur | 61/3 |
| RUBBER SHARES | |
| Ang. Dutch Plant of Java | 15/9 |
| Gula-Kalumpong | 17/6 |
| Invest Trust | 24/9 |
| MINING SHARES | |
| Burma Corp. | 5/9 |
| Crown | 4-13/16 |
| Nundydroog | 16/3 |
| Spring | 10/1-1/2 |
| Sub-Nigel | 4-3/4 |
| Tavoy Tin | 2/3 |
| Union Corp | 283/9 |
| Con Tin Burma | 3/6 |
| Indian Copper | 4/6 |
| OIL SHARES | |
| Anglo-Iranian | 172/6 |
| Attock | 26/3 |
| Burma | 71/10-1/2 |
| Mexican Eagle | 15/6 |
| Trinidad Leasehold | 32/3 |
| Royal Dutch | 21-1/2 |
| Shell Transport | 3-7/8 |
| Venezuelan Concession | 113/6 |
| SHIPPING. | |
| P. & O. Steam | |
| Ind. Gen. | |
| LONDON SILVER. | |
| Silver Spot 45d., Forward 44-3/4d. | |

—Reuter.

## CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

### Steady Tone

CALCUTTA, Feb. 20, (API): The Calcutta Stock Exchange today continued steady throughout all sections. A fair business was put through.

The following are today's final transactions up to 2.30 p.m.

BANKS: Hindustan Commercial Bank Rs. 37, Reserve Bank Rs. 107/8; United Commercial Bank Rs. 70.

COTTONS:— Cawnpore Textiles Rs. 11/1; Elgin Mills Rs. 54/8; Dunbar Rs. 282; New Victoria Ordy Rs. 5/6.

COALS:— Bengal Rs. 565. Bharat Colliery Rs. 9; Central India Rs. 10/2; Churulia Rs. 6/3; Western Bengal Rs. 7/7; Ghusick and Muslia Rs. 19/2; Katras Jherriah Rs. 35.

JUTES:— Alliance Rs. 285; Angio India Rs. 383; Gourepore Rs. 704; Howrah Rs. 80/12; India Rs. 243. Kanknarrah Rs. 538/8; Nuddea Rs. 101; Presidency Rs. 8; Champdany Rs. 228; National Rs. 32/14; Reliance Rs. 82/8.

ENGINEERINGS:— Burn and Co. Ordy Rs. 319; Iron Rs. 23/10; Steel Corpn. Rs. 29/8; Textile Machinery Rs. 10/2.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn. Rs. 3/10. India Copper Rs. 3/1; Karanpura Dev Rs. 39/12; Dalmia Cement Rs. 10/15; Sone Valley Cement Rs. 10/9; Alkali and Chemicals Rs. 20; B. I. C. Rs. 10/15; F. and C. Osler Rs. 13; Indian National Airways Rs. 12/8; Indian Wood Products Rs. 40/4; Jardine Henderson Rs. 178; Martin Burn Rs. 17/12. National Tobacco Rs. 37/4; Rohtas Industry Rs. 11/7; B. B. Petrol Rs. 3/2; Titaghur Paper Rs. 43/14; Midnapore Zemindary Rs. 115; Assam Saws Rs. 7/5; Steamship Rs. 13/14.

SUGARS:— Champaran Rs. 29; Darbhanga Rs. 14/5; Raza Rs. 15/8.

TEAS:— Basmatia Rs. 29/10. Bishnauth Rs. 55/8; Sonai River Rs. 18/4.

## FRANCHISE TO WOMEN

### Belgiun Assembly Passes Bill

BRUSSELS, Feb 19. (Reuter): The Belgian Chamber of Deputies today unanimously passed a bill giving women the right to vote from July 21, 1949.

The next general election in Belgium is to be held in 1950

DACCA, Feb. 20, (U.P.I.):

**It is understood, about 150 Officers of the Central Pakistan Government who had opted provisionally for Pakistan and were posted here, have preferred the Indian Union in their final choice.**

# *Truman Launches Election Campaign*

## *Lays Down Ten-Year Programme For Properity*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (Reuter): President Truman tonight launched his campaign for re-election next November with a ten-year programme for peace and prosperity.

This programme called inter alia for the expansion of agricultural output, an increase of employment, expanding farm output, more employment and higher minimum wage.

The President made no reference in his speech to the controversial issues which have been plaguing the Democratic Party in recent weeks such as the revolt of southern Democrats over his ten-point programme of rights for Negroes.

In a clear appeal to possible supporters of Henry Wallace's 'new party' he claimed that the Democrat-party' he claimed that the Democra- positive, progressive liberalism."

He blamed the Republican Party for "the worst depression in history which brought agriculture to ruin, business to collapse and labour to despair."

The people, he said would choose between keeping the Democrats in office and "those forces of conservatism which believe in the benefit of the few at the expense of the many."

He condemned his opponents as representing the forces of reaction, and declared that they reminded him of "a toy I am sure, all of you have seen. That toy is the small wooden bird called the Ifooggie bird, which bears on the neck a label reading 'I fly backwards. I don't care where I am going. I just want to see where I have been'."

## *PAKISTAN REGULATIONS HIT DALMIA*

**KARACHI, Feb. 19 (API) According to today's "Dawn" the export permit for the "machinery belonging to the Dalmia Cement Factory, Karachi which was to be exported to India under a permit granted by the Sind Government", has been cancelled and along with it four hundred other permits for export from Pakistan to India, all granted by the Sind Government. Of these as many as 91 were in respect of machinery and 381 for other goods.**

**Dawn's report added: "The Pakistan Government have cancelled all these permits and taken over from the Sind Government the function of issuing permits for all exports from Pakistan to the Indian Union."**

UNAGADH, Feb. 20 (API.) Fifteen hundred Hindu refugees from Sind have arrived at Bantwa by a special train from the port of Navlakhi where they had disembarked earlier.

More refugees are expected to land at Veraval from February 22 onwards. Adequate arrangements are being made for their reception at Bantwa and Kutiyana.

Packed in tins in cartons. Fresh stocks everywhere.

Inner Cleanliness with Andrews should be your first health-rule to keep fit now. By taking a tonic glass of Andrews regularly, you wash away poisons that cause headaches, stomach and liver troubles. This is how Andrews does its purifying work:—

**FIRST . .** Andrews cleans and refresnes the mouth and tongue.

**NEXT . .** Andrews settles the stomach and corrects acidity.

**THEN . . . .** Andrews tones up the liver and checks biliousness.

**FINALLY . .** To complete your Inner Cleanliness, Andrews gently clears the bowels. It sweeps away trouble-making poisons, corrects Constipation, purifies and cools the blood.

**ANDREWS**
**LIVER SALT**
COOLS — REFRESHES — INVIGORATES

214

**FOR LONG LUSTROUS HAIR**

Swastik's Perfumed Castor Oil is the favourite of those men and women who use only the very best. It promotes the growth of long, lustrous hair, and gives it an enchanting and haunting perfume that always attracts.

SWASTIK PERFUMED CASTOR OIL

- Other quality Swastik
- Products include
- Kanti Soap, Swastik
- Shaving Stick, Washing Soaps, Gowalia
- Brand Vanaspati,
- etc., etc.

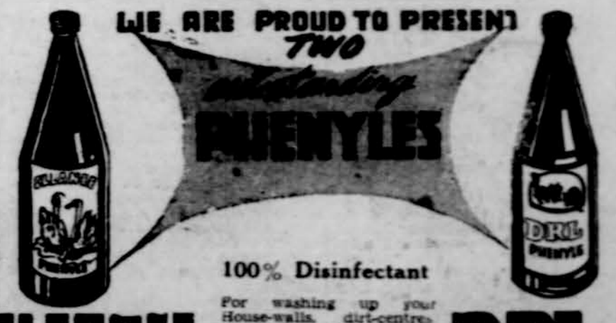
SWASTIK OIL MILLS LIMITED, WADALA BOMBAY

**You too can be Young in 24 Hours**

REWARD Rs. 5,000

Sold by Leading Chemists and Stores or available direct from:—

OTOGEN LABORATORIES
POST BOX NO. 447, BOMBAY.


WE ARE PROUD TO PRESENT TWO outstanding PHENYLES
100% Disinfectant
For washing up your House-walls, dirt-centres Buzzing pools Remove Germs and Mosquitoes
CLEANEE
DRL
THE DECCAN INDUSTRIAL AND RESEARCH LABORATORIES

# Renewed Buying Recovers Early Decline In Share Bazar

## ACTIVE PROFESSIONAL SUPPORT HARDENS COTTON PRICES

### Silver Quotation Moves Up On Active Demand

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

The local Stock Exchange opened steady today but soon declined few points on renewed selling but the decline attracted increased support which wiped off the losses and the market displayed good undertone. There is more disposition to buy on declines on hopes of favourable Budget and Government's efforts to increase industrial production. However investors are cautious as the money market remains tight with a large number of borrowers at higher rates of interest.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened at Rs. 1862|8 and declined at Rs. 1825|- on moderate realising but rallied at Rs. 1850 on renewed buying support. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 367 and after declining at Rs. 364 advanced at Rs. 368. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 1155 and after declining at Rs. 1135 firmed up at Rs. 1157|8. Kohinoors opened at Rs. 618 and lost ten points at Rs. 608 but sharply improved at Rs. 620. Simplex Shares opened at Rs. 229 and after receding at Rs. 226 hardened at Rs. 232. Swadeshi shares were firm on expectations of a scheme. At the opening Swadeshi shares were placed at Rs. 655 and after declining at Rs. 645 advanced at Rs. 670 under active demand and steadied at Rs. 668.

Towards the close the market was steady and Tata Steel Dfds. were done at Rs. 1857/- while ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 369/-. Bombay Dyeings were quoted at Rs. 1162/- and Simplex shares were steady at Rs. 235/- Kohinoors were quoted at Rs. 623/- and Swadeshi shares stood at Rs. 668/- Associated Cements were done at Rs. 176/4 and Bombay Burmas were placed at Rs. 473/12. Scindia shares changed hands at Rs. 29/31 closing tone of the market was steady.

After the close in the afternoon Tata Steel Dfds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1855.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1163/12 Kohinoor 624 Swadeshi 668 Nagpur 354 Simplex 234 New Great 418 Gokak 356 Indore 630 Century X. R. 318/12 Colaba 318/12 I. Bleaching 156 Swan 371 Finlay 331 Morarji 605 Edward 680 Meyer 201/4 Apollo 4/1/6 I. U. Ordinary 16/1 I. U. Defd. 3/1 Madhusudan 265 Podar X. R. 182/8 Khatau X. D. 255

STEEL

Tata Steel Ord. 370/8 Tata Steel Defd. 1865 Second 148/12.

CEMENT

Associated Merger X. D. 177.

INDUSTRIES

Burma X. D. 477/8 Belapur X. D. 327 Shivrajpur 44 Scindia X. R. X. D. 30/2 Construction 209 Tata Chemical 18 Tata Oil 65 Indian Iron X. D. 33/9 Bengal Steel 29/6.

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ord. 140 Tata Hydro 155 Andhra 1377/8 Power 1550.

MILLS (CASH)

Elphinstone 91 Phoenix 487/8 Ind. Mfg. 4460 Kooria 282/8 Dawn 1545 David 148 New City 208/12 Minerva 213/12 Bradbury 770 Bharucha (Defd.) 7 Bharat 43/8 Mysore 240 Madhavji 19/6 Model 197/8 Laxmi 1607/8 Vishnu 618/12 Western 4355 Standard 500 Sholapur 6285 Sassoon Cotton 19 Hindustan 4550 Tata 82 Ahmedabad Advance 566/4 Sassoon Silk 74 New Union 19/2 Madhusudan 292/8 Shrinivas 460 Raja Bahadur 125 Berar 265 Victoria 425 Simplex Cpn. 118.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 133/12 New 123/12 Surat 142/8 Karachi 145 Broach 11 Ajmer X. D. 10 Amalgamated 15/8 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 150 Bombay Suburban 145 Bombay Suburban (New) Prem. 100.

BANK SHARES

Reserve 113 Imperial 2060 P. P. 502/8 Central 87/8 Coupon 18 India 241/8 Union 10/12 Baroda 165 Habib 152/8 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 70 Jaipur 52 Hindustan Com. 40 Mysore 365 Exchange (Ord.) 50 Eastern 105.

INSURANCE

Oriental 3600 Empire 785 New India 75/8 Jupiter 31 Vulcan 14/4 Indian Mercantile 55 Universal Fire 15/12 British India General 20/12 Prud 36/8 Neptune 7 New Great 27 All-India General 31.

RAILWAYS

C P 106/4 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Pachora 100.

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock X. R. 307/8 Steamer 560 Burma New 155 B. B. Petrol 3 2/6 Mackenzie 145 Port Canning 76 Kemp 510 Zandu Pharmacy 180 Indian Investment Trust 102 Wimco 323/12 Dharamsey Chemical 34 Mukund Iron 10 Dena Trust 24 Alembic 262/8 Supreme India 130 Jamwire 108 Bombay Uganda 74 Bombay Motor Cycle 42 India Cement 32 Walchand Nagar Industries 190 United Motor 74 A. C. C. New 107 Bombay Safe Deposit 910 Hydri Construction 16.

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 197/8 Tram '6 Andhra Valley 1362/8 Tata Power 1260 Hydro 121/4 Bombay Steamer 323/12 Nagpur 710 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 830 Laxmi 310 New Great 225 Poddar 115 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 122/8 Bradbury 470 Surat Elec. 165/10 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 127 (Second Pref.) 125/10 Amalgamated 135 Habib 72 Tata

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES

Bombay, Feb. 20

MILLS

Apollo 4/1 4 4/2 4/1/6
Bharat 43/8 43/4
B. Dyeing 1150 55 35 63/12
Bradbury Ord 775 70
Bradbury Pref. 470
C. India 345 46 41 53 51 54
E. Textiles 680
Elphinstone Pref. 122/8
Finlay 329 24 30 28 32 31
Gokak 355 50 51 46 52 51 53 52 54 51/8 56
I. U. Defd. 3/1 3/2 3 3/1
I. U. Ord. 16 16/2 15/14 16 1
Indore 625 22/8 27/8 15 30
Kohinoor 622 9 20 18 21 18 24
Laxmi 1615 1600 7/8
Madhowji Defd. 17/10 17/8 17/12
Model 197/8
Morarji 605
New Great 416 8/8 16 14 18
Phoenix 487/8
Podar 180 82/8
Simplex 231 27 28 27 32 31 35 34
Swadeshi 655 57 44 72 65 68
Tata Mills 82 81/8 82
Vishnu 627/8 18/12

BANKS

Baroda 165
Central 87/8 88 86/8 88 87/8
Habib 151/8 52/8
Imperial Old 2050 60
Imperial New 502/8 500 2/8 500 2/8
India 242/8 41 41/8
Reserve 113 12
Union 10/12
U. Commercial 70

ELECTRIC

Ahmedabad 133/12
Andhra Valley 1375 80 67/8 82/8 77/8
Ajmer 10
B. Tram Ord. 139/8 40 39 40
Surat 143/12 45 42/8
Hydro 150 55
Hydro Pref. 121/4
Power 1540 50 42/8 50
Power Pref. 1260

INSURANCE

New India 74/8 76 75/8
Vulcan 14/4

SCINDIA STEEL

Scindia Steam 29/10 29/12 29/4 30/2

STEEL

B. Steel 29/8 29/3 29/7 29/6
I. Iron 33/10 33/12 33/4 33/8 33/7 33/9
Tata Defd. 1865 23/8 65
Tata Ord. 368 64/8 70/8
Tata 2nd Pref. 148/8 49 48/4 48/12

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 307/8
A. C. C. Old 176/8 77/8 75 75/8 75 77 76/8 77
A. C. C. New 107/8 8 7
Belapur 330 21 24 23 28 27
B. B. Old 475 77/8 71/4 75 73/12 77/8
B. B. New 155
B. B. Petrol 3/2/6 3/2/9
I. Bleaching 157
I. I. Trust 102
P. Const. 213 15 5 9 8 9
Shivrajpur 42/12 42/8 43 42/4 44
Tata Chem. 17/14 17/8 18
Tata Oil 65 65/8 65
Wimco 315 23/12

SPECIAL

Central Coupon 18/8 18
Central Bank New 88 85/8 86/8
Simplex Coupon 121 18
Madhusudan Pref. 13
Podar Pref. 115
Ahmedabad Elec. New 123/12 25 21 23/12
Alembic Chem. 262/8
Bombay Uganda 74
Haydari Const. 16
Muhammadi Steamship 102/8

Chemical 115 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 17/10 Supreme 120 Meyer 125/10 Mackenzie First 127/8 Mackenzie Second 125 And. Advance 160 Mysore Mill 51 Standard 100 Madhu Udan 12

DEBENTURES

Andhra 1952 (4) 104/8 B. Steamer 1950 (8) 106/12 I Hume Pipe (6) 111 Tata Power 1951—102/8 Walchandnagar (6) 117.

OUTSIDE SHARES

India Copper 3 B. I. C. 10/11 Burma Corporation 3/11 New Victoria 5/8 New Victoria Preference 6/8 Raja 28 Phalton 120 Gold Mohar 340 Kaiser-I-Hind 380 Sajjan 280 Osmanshahi 285 Azamshahi 250 Air Service 12/8 Air Ambica 17 Air India (Tata) 181/4 Hind Motor 7/10 India Steam 13/12 Valley 11/6.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.
BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

Tata Ordinary 370/8; Tata Deferred 1865; Indian Iron 33/9; Steel Corpn. of Bengal 29/6; Bombay Dyeing 1163/12; Central India 353/12; Gokak 356/4; Kohinoor 623/12; Simplex 234; Swadeshi 668/2; Tata Power 1550. Associated Cement 177; Belapur 326/14; Bombay Burma (Old) 477/8; Scindia 30/2; Central Bank 87/8; New India 75/10; Tata 2nd Pref. 148/12.

HESSIAN MARKET.
BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

| 45X11. | Pies. |
|---|---|
| Ready | 114-1/2 |
| Jan.-March | 110-1/2 |
| April-June | 196 |

| D. W. 40X28. | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | 96 | 8 | 0 |
| Jan.-March | 96 | 0 | 0 |
| April-June | 94 | 8 | 0 |

ITALIAN ART-SILK YARN.
BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 150 D. February | 8 | 12 | 6 |
| 150 D. March | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| 120 D. Ready | 9 | 6 | 0 |

PEPPER PRICES.
BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

| | |
|---|---|
| Maha delivery | 675 to 80 |
| Fagan delivery | 637 to 41 |

## GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

Improved demand for Silver is having a marked effect on the price structures of the Bullion Exchange. The recent sharp drop dried up offerings and cash demand is improving. The Chamber Valan has passed off but so far tukda Bazar Valan remains pending.

Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 149|- and Gold business was reported at Rs. 68|8.

Final quotations were as under:—

| | Rs. | as. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 150 | 0 | 0 |
| Ready Gold | 106 | 8 | 0 |
| Sovereigns | 69 | 4 | 0 |

## BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

The local cotton market was fairly steady today with moderate business passing.

Recently there had been fairly extensive short covering. Local traders are inclined to await the result of the settlement of monthly teji mandi business which will take place tomorrow. Thereafter the market will have to be ready for receiving tenders against March contract.

In view of heavy short covering the technical position of the market is weakened to some extent and naturally weak holders are expected to liquidate.

The market was expected to open at Rs. 545 for March delivery but it opened very steady at Rs. 547|8 and declined at Rs. 546 under scattered long liquidation. At the decline there was renewed buying and March option improved at Rs. 549.

Later on the market was firm under professional buying and March contract after advancing at Rs. 554|8, steadied at Rs. 553|8.

It was reported in the market that Pakistan cotton will be allowed to come duty free only on the existing contracts.

The market finally closed at 4-30 p.m. as under—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I.C.C. May | Rs. | 551-12-0 |
| I.C.C. July | Rs. | 557-12-0 |
| I.C.C. September | Rs. | 562 -4-0 |
| I.C.C. March | Rs. | 554-4-0 |

## PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, February 20

The produce market was very steady with improved demand for groundnuts and linseed. Castorseeds market was also active with speculative buying May delivery opened at Rs. 138/14 and after declining at Rs. 138/10 advanced at Rs. 141/10. Closing quotations were as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Groundnuts Khandesh Ready | 32 | 14 | 0 |
| Groundnuts Bold Ready | 32 | 2 | 0 |
| Groundnuts Madras Ready | 32 | 6 | 0 |
| Groundnuts Feb/March | 31 | 8 | 0 |
| Groundnuts April/May | 31 | 0 | 0 |
| Groundnuts Oil Ready | 17 | 13 | 0 |
| Groundnuts Oil Feb. | 17 | 10 | 0 |
| Groundnuts Oil March | 17 | 9 | 0 |
| Caster Seeds Ready | 34 | 4 | 0 |
| Castor Seeds May | 141 | 8 | 0 |
| Oil First Pressing | 22 | 0 | 0 |
| Oil Commercial Quality | 20 | 8 | 0 |
| Linseed Ready | 28 | 8 | 0 |
| Linseed Feb./March | 27 | 14 | 0 |
| Linsed April/May | 26 | 2 | 0 |
| [illegible] | | | NO |

## GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Feb 20.

| | Rs. | as. | p |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4-1/2 p.c. 1955 | 98 | 12 | 0 |
| 2-1/2 p.c. 1950 | 101 | 4 | 0 |
| 2-1/2 p.c. 1961 | 97 | 1 | 0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1948-52 | 100 | 7 | 0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1960 | 99 | 8 | 0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1962 | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c. 1976 | 99 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. non-terminable | 110 | 6 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1996 Con. | 100 | 6 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1949-52 | 101 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1951-54 | 102 | 9 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1953-55 | 102 | 9 | 0 |
| 3 pc 1952 | 102 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1959-61 | 102 | 1 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1963-65 | 101 | 4 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1966-68 | 100 | 13 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. 1970-75 | 100 | 12 | 0 |
| 3-1/2 p.c. 1951-59 | 105 | 12 | 0 |
| 4 p.c 1948-53 | 102 | 8 | 0 |
| 4 pc 1960-70 | 113 | 10 | 0 |
| 4-1/2 p.c. 1950-55 | 106 | 4 | 0 |
| 4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 | 114 | 2 | 0 |
| 4-1/2 p.c. 1958-67 | 117 | 8 | 0 |

PROVINCIAL LOANS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2-3/4 p.c U P. 1961 | 99 | 0 | 0 |
| 2-3/4 p.c Madras 1961 | 99 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Bombay 1958 | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Bombay 1959 | 102 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Punjab 1949 | 99 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 | 101 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Punjab 1952 | 99 | 8 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. U P 1952 | 101 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. C. P 1952 | 101 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. N W F 1952 | 100 | 4 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. U. P 1961-66 | 101 | 2 | 0 |
| 3 p.c. Bombay Port Trust | 113 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 p.c. Bombay Municipality City | 113 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 p.c Bombay Municipality 1959 | 118 | 0 | 0 |
| 3-1/4 pc Municipal New 1977 | 102 | 4 | 0 |
| 3-1/4 p.c. New Municipality 1954 | 101 | 10 | 0 |
| 5 p.c. B. P. T. | 112 | 0 | 0 |

## INDORE MARKET

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

INDORE CITY, Feb. 20: Today's closing quotations: Indore Malwa Rs. 629; Hukamchand Rs. 646; Bhandari Mill Rs. 672; Vinod Mill Rs. 418; Kalyanmal Rs. 330; Kalyanmal Preference Rs. 114; Rajkumal Rs. 169; Indore Bank Rs. 85.

## MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, Feb. 20.

B C Rates T T D D 1/5 15/16 Ready
B C Rates T T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 Ready
London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months
London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th-12th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6/-5/32 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Month
London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Month
New York and Montreal B C Rates T T Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4
Banks Buying T T Rs. 330
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 328 3/4
Montreal Rs. 328 1/2
Banks Buying D D N Y Rs. 329
Montreal Rs. 328 3/4 L/C
Paris Banks Selling T T Frs. 6400
Paris Banks Buying T. T. Frs. 6550
Amsterdam Banks Selling T T Fl. 79
Belgium Banks Selling T T Frs. 1305
Java Banks Selling T T D D—79
Hongkong Banks Selling T T Rs. 84
Singapore Banks Selling T T Rs. 157 1/4
New York-London Cross Rate 4.02 3/4 to 4.03 1/4
London/Afghanistan Cross Rate Afghani Rs. 52.57-53.43
London Alexandria Tlg 97 1/4-3/4
London Amsterdam Fl 10.68-70
London Bangkok Tcl 40
London Belgium Fcs. 176 1/2-3/4
London Denmark Kr. 19.32-36
London Hongkong 1/3 1/16
London Iran Rl. 128-130
London Java Fl 10.68-70
London Lisbon Es 99.80-100.20
London Manila Pes 8.07-12
London Montreal Dol 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4
London New York Dol. 4.02 3/4-4.03 1/4
London Oslo Kr. 19.98 20.02
London Paris Fcs. 863.40-864.60
London Prague K 201-202
London Singapore 2/4 7/32-1/8
London Stockholm Kr. 14.47-50
London Switzerland Fcs 17.34-36
London Syria 880-5
London Discts 3 Months 9/16 p.c
London Discts 6 Months 5/8 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c Bank England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/2 p.c 3 months 3/4 p.c 6 months 1 p.c 12 months 1-1/2 p.c.

Tone:—Easy

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
New York, Feb. 19

| | |
|---|---|
| American Telephone and Telegraph | 149-3/4 |
| Amerex Holding Co. | 23-3/4 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 31-1/8 |
| Chase National Bank | 33-3/8 |
| Sinclair Oil Co. | 16-1/4 |
| Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. | 44-1/4 |
| General Electric Co. | 32-3/8 |
| General Motors | 52-1/2 |
| Ingersoll Rand | 121-1/2 |
| International Nickel | 25-6/8 |
| National City Bank of New York | 37-1/8 |
| New York Central Rail Road Co. | 12-7/8 |
| Socony Vacuum Corporation | 15-7/8 |
| Texas Corporation | 53-3/4 |
| Union Carbon and Carbide | 97-3/4 |
| U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co. | 43-1/2 |
| U. S. Steel Corporation Common | 66-1/4 |
| Western Union Telegraph | 19 |

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, Feb. 19

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Consols 2-1/2 pc | 86-1/8 |
| Conversion Loan 3-1/2 pc 1961 | 101-1/8 |
| War Loan 3-1/2 pc 1952 and after | 103-15/16 |
| Funding Loan 4 pc 1960/90 | 113-7/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4 pc | 114 |
| Chartered Bank of I. A. and China | 11-1/4 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lond. Reg.) | 117-1/2 |
| National Bank of India | 75 |
| Mercantile Bank of India | 21 |

Transactions on the London Stock Exchange are officially placed at 7325.

NEW YORK SILVER
New York, Feb. 19.

U. S. Price of Foreign Silver 74-5/8 cents.

LONDON BULLION
London, Feb. 19.

Gold bars fine per oz. £8/12/3
SILVER TONE: Market quiet.
Spot 45 d
Forward 44-3/4 d

LONDON WHEAT
London, Feb. 19.

Australia Wheat (bulk) F. O. B. 137/6 Feb./Mar. quoted.

CALICUT MARKET
CALICUT, Feb. 20.

Coiryarn Beypore 155/165 Quilandy 180/190 Fibre Garbled 115 Ungarbled 150 Cocoanuts Raw 107/110 Dry 112/115 Cocoanutoil 350 Copra Office 245 Dilpasand 250 Madrasnottam 270 Pepper Wynaad 735 Country 725 Dryginger Chernad 240 Ernad 225 Coffee Robusta 98 Timber Pali 60/65 Junglewood 26/30 Vellapine 40/45 Benteak 42/45 Teak 90/95 Mangoplanks 3/3/8 Teak 12/8/15 Rosewood 17/8/20.

KUTCH HUNDI
BHUJ, Feb. 20.

Kutch Hundi 303 buyers and 304 sellers. Gold 102, Silver 138.

## CHINA'S INFLATIONARY SPIRAL

SHANGHAI, Feb. 20. (Reuter: China's national currency touched record low level to-day. Runaway inflation, which hit the financial and commodity markets, sent black-market quotations for U. S. dollars up to 225,000 Chinese dollars. Official sterling quotations increased to 441,000 Chinese dollars for buying, and 453,000 for selling.

One ounce of gold in the black-market fetched over 15 million Chinese dollars. In terms of U. S. dollars, however, gold depreciated to 67 dollars per ounce from last week's high level of 73 dollars.

U. S. dollars open market rates were raised officially by the Central Bank of China this morning to 147,000 for buying and 151,000 for selling.

## JAPAN TO BUY AUSTRALIAN WOOL

TOKYO, Feb. 20. (Reuter): Japan will begin to buy wool at Australian auctions almost immediately, but purchases are not likely to exceed 10,000 bales monthly, it was learned here to-day.

The money earned by Australian purchases of Japanese silk and rayon is sufficient to finance only a small part of Japan's wool requirements.

Therefore, Japanese textile experts believe that only limited rehabilitation of industry will be possible until processed wools are ready for export.

General MacArthur's headquarters, however, have continued negotiations with other countries. A substantial quantity of wool, which would have been bought from Australia, if earlier negotiations had been completed, will now be supplied from South Africa, Argentine, Uruguay and possibly New Zealand.

## No Price Control On Handloom Cloth For Ceylon

NEW DELHI, Feb. 20. (A.P.I.): It has been decided to lift price control over exports of handloom cloth to Ceylon, which was instituted by the Government of Madras under powers delegated by the Government of India, says a Press Note. The relevant notification under the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947, appears in part one of the Gazette of India published to-day (February 21, 1948).

## Lack Of Bullish Incentives On New York Cotton Market

NEW YERK, Feb. 19

Following initial hesitancy rallying tendencies developed in modest trade buying and covering but lack of follow-up buying resulted in reactions with traders generally inclined to await developments in the export and textile markets. Attention was mainly focussed on movements in grains. In the afternoon prices encountered more aggressive liquidation including indifferent support, reflecting private market forecasting service's advice to sell cotton and continued lack of bullish incentives. While flood reports in the Mississippi delta regions attracted attention, they were not a feature in the market. The market closed barely steady.

SMALL RECESSIONS IN WALL STREET

NEW YORK, Feb. 19. (UPA.)

The New York Stock Exchange was encouraged today by the announcement that the international Harvestors planned a three for one stock split. This caused a sharp rise of three points in the International Harvestor Stock which gave the market a firm undertone in an otherwise slow session. However, shortly before the close, there was a small recession when new buying failed to come into the list. Aside from this one announcement, there was little news to attract Wall Street attention. The irregular commodity market was being watched and Washington developments scanned for anything new in the Marshall Plan developments.

WORTH STREET TRADING SLOW

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (UPA.)

Trading on the Worth Street Cotton Cloth Market remained on the slow side today as buyers and sellers marked time watching the trend of raw cotton and other markets. Large print cloth producers remained withdrawn but scattered sales from second hands continued to be reported at concessions. First hands, reporting plenty of orders on the books, maintained price schedules on the belief that a reasonable period of stability in the outside markets will bring buyers back into the market.

CHICAGO GRAINS DISPLAY FIRMER UNDERTONE

Chicago, Feb. 19.

A firmer undertone developed under the leadership of wheat influenced by commission house buying and flour mills, prompted by reports of high winds in parts of Kansas where recent thaws have depleted the show cover and resulted in whipping up some dust. Predictions of another cold spell in the midwest with temperatures expected to drop to twenty degrees below zero in northern Minnesota and Wisconsin, continued lack of country maize offerings and the strong cash market were additional bolstering factors.

# Transport Commission Takes Over

(By the Rt. Hon. ALFRED BARNES, British Minister of Transport)

With the passing of the old year the principal railways of Great Britain, London Transport, and the greater part of the canal system came under public ownership, so the first big strike stride was taken towards establishing a publicly owned transport system under unified management.

GREAT COMPANIES

The vesting of the four main-line railways and more than fifty others in the British Transport Commission is indeed an historic occasion. As the responsible Minister I feel we should not allow it to pass without paying generous tribute to the great companies which have contributed so much to the social and economic life of the country, and to the generations of railwaymen who have served us so faithfully and well. Over a period of more than a century they have built up a reputation for service and safety second to none in the world: It it true also to say that the efficient operation of the railways owes much to the responsible attitude which the three railway unions have always shown in their negotiations with the company managements. So much so, that the machinery they have established for the settlement of staff questions and for consultation on operating problems are models of their kind.

POIGNANT MEMORIES

Many of our most poignant as well as happiest memories are associated with railways. We think of crowded troop trains leaving for ports of embarkation, the evacuation during the war of millions of children from the big towns, and, in happy contrast, the trainloads of peace-time holiday makers departing for the coast. Both as independently operated companies and also as a combined war service controlled by the Government through the Railway Executive Committee, a body little known to the public but one which did a magnificent job of work during the war, the railway have played an indispensable part in the life of the country.

BRITISH RAILWAYS

With this grateful acknowledgement to the railway undertakings of the past, I ask you to join with me in welcoming their successor,

British Railways, which becomes the most important unified railway system in the world. Some idea of the size of this undertaking may be formed from the fact that it controls 52,000 miles of railway track, over 20,000 steam locomotives, 1,200,000 wagons, 41,000 passenger carriages, 11,000 motor vehicles, and — here is an interesting point—the railways still have 25,000 horse vehicles. With the railway undertakings there also pass into the nation's ownership over 100 cross-channel steamers, railway owned docks (representing about 25 per cent. of the dock capacity of this country) and 70 hotels.

LONDON TRANSPORT

London Transport, the baby of the transport family, has already established itself firmly in the heart of the London public, and to the board and staff of this organisation also we tender our warmest thanks. In the fourteen years since the board was established great improvement schemes have been carried out, and the property which is now brought within the framework of the national transport system includes 3,600 railway cars, nearly 7,000 buses, 1,7000 trolley buses and 900 trams.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The third group of transport undertakings taken over by the Transport Commission is the network of inland waterways connecting the estuaries of the Thames, Severn, Mersey and Humber, together with other important canals. If you look at a map of Britain you will see that it is criss-crossed in every direction with roads, railways and waterways. These communications are the conduit pipes of Britain's industry, the traffic channels which irrigate the country's trade and agriculture. In 1946 the railways moved 262,000,000 tons of freight and carried 1,200,000,000 passengers. Incidentally, it is an interesting fact that the London Transport system as a whole carried over three times as many passengers as the main-line railways. The total was over 4,000,000,000 passengers. Our canals moved over 10,000,000 tons of freight. These I think you will agree, are stupendous figures.

ROAD HAULAGE

The maintenance and development of this vast system of communications from now on will be the responsibility of the British Transport Commission. The next step will be the transfer of road haulage undertakings engaged in long-distance transport. Later on schemes will have to be prepared for the grouping or regrouping of road passenger transport services and trade harbours. Changes of this magnitude in a vital public service must sooner or later affect the lives, habits and business of everyone in the country, and so I thought you would like me to say a few words from the point of view first of the public and secondly of the transport worker.

NEED OF RECONSTRUCTION

To the public I would say, the Commission taking over the railways at a time when, due to the wear and tear of the war years, their strength is at its lowest ebb. Some 6,000 stations are in urgent need of repair or reconstruction, and permanent way maintenance work is in arrears to the extent of nearly 10,000,000 sleepers. The rolling stock position is even more serious. The travelling public is only too well aware of these deficiencies. The Commission has therefore a double task. It has to rebuild and to reorganise at the same time. I know that you will understand the reasons when I say that for the present, coal and merchandise must come before passengers. The economic conditions of the country demand this. But there is a vista of better things to come. As development proceeds advantage will be taken of all the latest inventions and improvements and as soon as the shortage of rolling stock for goods traffic can be made good no effort will be spared to give the public an improved service.

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEES

I must call your attention especially to the proposals to set up, both centrally and regionally, consultative committees, fully representative of commerce, industry, shipping, labour and local authorities. Their establishment means that you will have the fullest opportunity, through your representatives, of making your voices heard in all transport matters. It is my desire that these committees should be live bodies, to which you can look for sympathetic consideration of your difficulties and on which the Commission will rely to keep them in touch with public opinion and needs.

SERVICE IN THE WAR

Now I should like to say a word to all those who are engaged in the transport service. We shall never forget your magnificent record of service in the war, when you kept the traffic moving under all the handicaps of the black-out and enemy bombing. We remember too, how in the crisis of last winter you worked day and night under appalling conditions to clear the snow and ice-bound traffic routes, and your splendid response to the recent appeal for a quicker turn-round of railway wagons. Many of you have given the greater part of your lives to the service of a particular company. I know you will take the same pride and interest in striving to make the new transport system—British Railways—the most efficient in the world. The keynotes of a public system of transport must be efficiency, courtesy and service. Nationalised transport can only succeed if it is run in close and cordial co-operation with the public. Each employee should remember that he is a representative of British Transport and that by his words and deeds the whole service will be judged. On the Commission and Executives which will control and manage the new transport system are persons who have had a life-time experience in the affairs of organised labour. In addition, as you know, new machinery has been set up recently for consultation between railway managements and workers on the difficulties under which railways are operating. This is a new departure and one that should enable the staff to take an even greater pride in the job.

With these points in mind, I ask the public to join with me in offering best wishes to the members of the British Transport Commission and the Executive working under them for the success of the tasks they have undertaken.

# New York Cotton Market Weak On Professional Selling

## FUTURES DECLINE 17 TO 28 POINTS

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (UPA) Trading remained quiet and prices irregular, responsive to small orders either way, on the New York Cotton Exchange today. The market closely followed the trend in grains, but after that the market closed weak under persistent New Orleans, Western, Wall Street, Commission House and local professional selling. Prices broke over two dollars per bale from the early highs finishing on a low side for the day. Evening up in March before the First Notice Day on Tuesday and renewed doubts concerning possible early Congressional action on the foreign aid programme cooled buying interest. Leading spot interests showed hardly anything more than routine interest. They apparently were holding off waiting for the March and May spread to widen under the weight of liquidation. Expectation for heavy tenders of low grades increased as certificated stocks rose another 1,787 bales to a new high of 65,198 bales. Open contracts in March at the last day of trading today stood at 208,000 bales with only one and one-half session remaining before the notice day. Abundant rains all over the country this winter and thawing conditions are expected to bring recurring complaints of flood conditions. Any resultant delay in soil preparations as a result of the saturated soil conditions would be a factor in the long run.

AID TO CHINA

Today's session opened one higher to four lower. Prices closed around a net 17 to 28 lower. While Washington reports indicated that the Marshall Plan as approved by the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee appears to be assured of early passage along with the big aid programme for China, traders are mindful of the political factors and past delays in getting the programme through and are inclined to go slow until some definite action is taken.

Many traders banking on the export business turn recently to the declining trend. Enlarged shipments would relieve the market of pressure against low grades and bring the statistical picture again to the foreground as a market factor. However, exports are proceeding at a disappointingly slow rate. Overseas shipments for the first five months of the season dropped 657,834 bales compared with 1,576,000 bales during the same period last year.

The market sentiment is still very much two-sided. Most of the traders are inclined to keep close to short pending developments in March delivery and action on the European recovery programme.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 19.

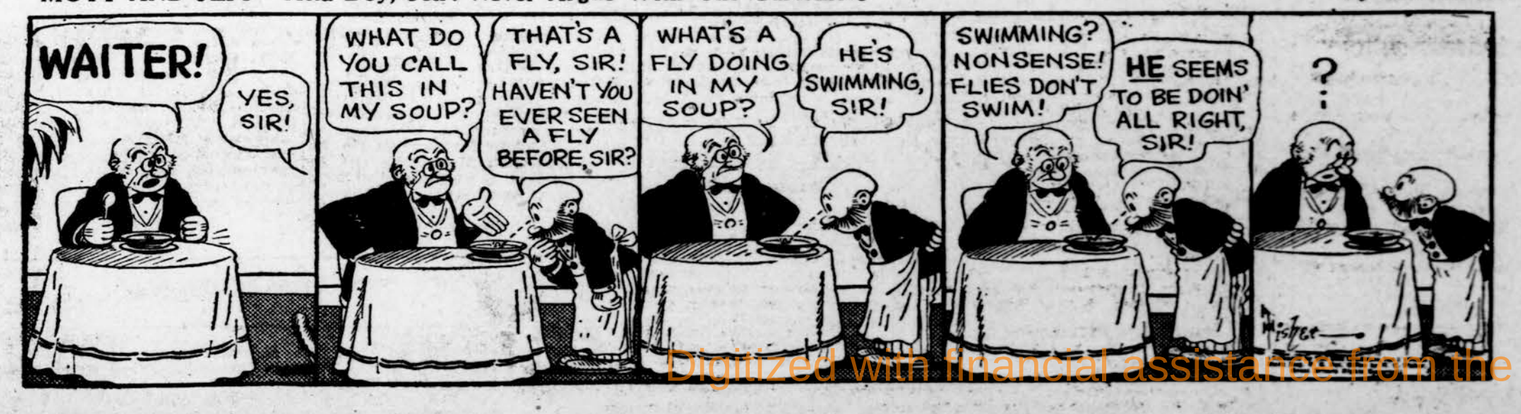
| | |
|---|---|
| March | 31.82—17 |
| March Highest | 32.16+17 |
| March Lowest | 31.75—21 |
| May | 32.06—20 |
| July | 31.51—24 |
| October | 29.30—25 |
| December | 29.00—28 |
| March | 28.80—18 |
| May | 28.56—27 |
| July | 28.08—27 |
| Middling Spot | 31.75—14 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| March | 31.71—21 |
| May | 33.05—16 |
| July | 31.84 17 |
| October | 29.29—29 |
| December | 29.01—31 |
| Middling Spot | 31.53—16 |

MUTT AND JEFF—Atta Boy, Jeff! Never Argue With The Customers — By Bud Fisher


WAITER!
YES, SIR!
WHAT DO YOU CALL THIS IN MY SOUP?
THAT'S A FLY, SIR! HAVEN'T YOU EVER SEEN A FLY BEFORE, SIR?
WHAT'S A FLY DOING IN MY SOUP?
HE'S SWIMMING, SIR!
SWIMMING? NONSENSE! FLIES DON'T SWIM!
HE SEEMS TO BE DOIN' ALL RIGHT, SIR!
?
Fisher

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# OUR TABULATED ADLETS

**2 ANNAS PER WORD**

**MINIMUM Rs. 1/8/-**

**To be paid in advance.**

### LOST AND FOUND

**Lost Nurses Badge No. A/2064.** Finder please Phone to No. 31784. 8171

### MATRIMONIAL

**Wanted by Gujarati of** 32 any Hindu girl either from refugees, or widow, or virgin girl. For Matrimony to Box No. 8142 "Bombay Chronicle."

**An Architect, Deshhastha Brahmin,** 30. Monthly earning over 500. Invites Matrimonial Correspondence. (Also other similar Proposals). Contact Dr. Bhavalkar, Wadekar Building, Near Girgaum Portuguese Church, Bombay 4. 8159

**Virgin non-Brahmin Graduate** (32) fair looking invites matrimonial correspondence from Hindus of any caste. Please write in Confidence to Box No. 8167 "Bombay Chronicle."

**Doctor advises Marry Rich Hindu** Widow under Forty. Congress-Woman preferred. Gandhiji's Devotee. Apply Box No. 8165 "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted young rich widow from** any sects of Muslim community to re-marry Muslim Director of Limited firm. She should bring sufficient Capital to work as joint Director also. Apply Box No. 8173 "Bombay Chronicle".

### SITUATIONS VACANT

**Wanted Dental Mechanic. Apply** personally (Dr. Charak) Fort Dental Clinic. 174, Hornby Road, Fort. 8170

**Wanted, Girls, Hindu or Christians** with knowledge of accounts, for cash duties in a Restaurant in Poona District. Board and Lodging supplied by Restaurant. State minimum salary expected, in application to Box No. 8172 "Bombay Chronicle."

**Wanted—A Gujrati knowing** B. Com. for a concern interested in Share, Bullion, Cotton and Produce Markets. Apply Box. No. R. 101 "Bombay Chronicle".

### EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

**A Sindi School.—The New Education** High School (Chowpaty) wish to start Sindi School in the morning, Primary and Middle School Classes. For particulars see the Principal. (8174)

**Matriculation Examination Probable** Questions. Write for free booklet. Mathai's Publications Bombay 7. (8163)

**Matriculation: Guarantee your** success by solving "success suggestions" series etc. sent free with them. Send Rs. 2 to N. P. Acharya, success course, Visanagar N. G. 7933A

**Homoeopathy—Best Correspond**ence Course. For prospectus apply Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore. 107

### MEDICAL ADLETS

**Asthma and Nerve Diseases radi**cally cured by Massage. See Dr. Kale, Bismillah Building, Ranade Road, Dadar. 8162

### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

**Dealers & Manufacturers interested** in imports to India of Betel nuts, Coconut Oil, Sago, Tapioca, Superior canes, Gum Benjamin, Coffee, Gambier, Palm Oil, Derris Root, Damar (Resin), etc., write to Radiant Trader, P.O. Box 1172, Singapore—Cable: Radtrad—with exports from India. (8156)

### ATROLOGICAL

**Astrologer Examines Professional** and financial prospects. Send Two Rupees Postal Order with Horoscope. Deshpandit Gururaj, 232, Carnac Road, Bombay 2. (8168)

**Your Future accurately foretold!** To answer your 5 questions (On Future) Rs. 3. Life-Reading Rs. 20. Any other work desired, considered. State correct birth time, place and date of birth in full in communication. Works sent by V. P. P. Write to The Eastern Astrological Service Box No. 8085 "Bombay Chronicle."

### AGENTS WANTED

**Wanted Share Selling Agents to** sell our shares on commission and/or allowance. Land and Transport Ltd., 29, Waterloo Street, Calcutta. (8135A)

### LOANS & MORTGAGES

**Loans arranged on very easy** terms. Apply stating your requirements to Mr. G. S. Monga, Post Box No. 119, Baroda. (7937)

### MACHINERY FOR SALE

**Visit —Associated Machine and** Tool Company's Showroom at 130, Medows Street, Bombay, where various kinds of machinery, electrical equipments and engineering tools are displayed. (7430)

### MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

**Small Advertisement under more** than 500 headings can publish in All-India, Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan Directory. Rates As. 3 per word. Full information please write in English only. Shambhi & Co., Barnala, (Patiala). (7370)

**Start earning Rs. 80/- in cotton,** capital Rs. 25/- only success guaranteed losses refunded. Remit Rs. 10/- for the scheme. Joshi Fulgalliwalla, Ahmed Building, Golpitha, Bombay. (8169)

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from natives of Bombay Province BEFORE THE 5TH APRIL, 1948 for two posts of DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF LABOUR. PAY.—Rs. 400-800 (subject to revision) (plus special pay of Rs. 75/- per mensem and conveyance allowance of Rs. 80/- per mensem if appointed as Conciliator.) AGE.—Direct recuits should not be more than 30 years on the 1st June 1948, subject to relaxation. QUALIFICATIONS—(a) Honours degree preferably in Economics, (b) training in compilation of statistics and conducting labour enquiries. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with 3½ annas postage stamps and CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary Bombay Public Service Commission", who will supply full details on request. CANVASSING IN ANY FORM WILL DISQUALIFY THE CANDIDATE CONCERNED. 7418

### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY

TENDER NOTICE

**Special items costing over Rs. 10,000/- Class I Contract**

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on 15th April 1948 at 12 O'clock noon.

Tender No. SP/F/Eb1/Ax127 for the supply of 6200 Nos: Dust Shield Leather ordy: 9"x4.1/2" to Drg: No: 11449.

Tender forms and drawing can be obtained from the under-noted officials on payment of the following charges to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

(a) Tender form at Rs: 5/- per copy from the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(b) Drg: Nos: 11449 at Rs: 2/- per copy from the Dy: Chief Mechanical Engineer, East Indian Railway, Kanchrapara.

Firm outside Calcutta may however remit the cost of the tender form to the Controller of Stores, and that of the drawings to Deputy, Chief Mechanical Engineer, East Indian Railway, Kanchrapara direct by money order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed Tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office, and then put into the Tender Box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) room by Tenderer or his representative.

GENERAL MANAGER. 7425

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY...TENDER

THE CONTROLLER of Stores, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Jacob Circle, Mahalaxmi, Bombay No. 11, invites tenders returnable on 2-3-48 for the supply of 1344 Nos. files square taper bastard 16".

Copies of the tender forms can be had on application free of charge. Tenderers not on the approved list of tenderers should give their Banker's references. 7431

### INDIAN POSTS & TELEGHAPHS DEPT.

TELEPHONES

Bombay District

**MISUSE OF TELEPHONES.**

ALL THE TELEPHONE Subscribers to the Bombay Telephone System are reminded that the use of Telephones by parties other than the hirers is not proper. The conditions governing the use of Telephones are clearly set down in the Hiring Contract signed by the subscribers for the hire of Telephones and any of use of the Telephones contravening those conditions will have to be construed as missue and action taken to determine the Hiring Contract with a view to stop such improper or unauthorised use.

Telephone subscribers may also please note that it is improper to advertise the lease or the use of premises with the Telephone facility, as the use of a Telephone is not transferable by the hirer as in the case of furniture and other personal effects.

Due to the prevailing scarcity of equipment and the heavy load on the Exchanges, this Department is compelled to take action against Telephone subscribers, who put their Telephones to unauthorised use and the subscribers are, therefore, requested in their own interest to see that no unauthorised use of Telephones is allowed by them.

M. SUNDARAM,
General Manager,
Telephones, Bombay District. (7421)

### MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

**A few good typewriters ready for** sale. Bombay Typewriting Institution, Opp: General Post Office, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 21084. 8113

**Available ex-Stocks American** Electric Gramophones from Rs. 180/ Flourescent tubes and reflectors Electric lamps all standard voltages and types from 15 watt to 1000 watts C.T.S cables all sizes good discounts for quantities Apply Box No. 3985 "Bombay Chronicle."

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND SUPPLIES

Office of the Director of Supplies,
Phoenix Building, Graham Road,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

TENDER NOTICE

DIRECTOR OF SUPPLIES, BOMBAY, invites Tender No. BOM/T 1/1447 to reach him on or before 11 A.M. on 24-2-48 on forms (not transferable) obtainable from his office at Rs. 4/- (not refundable) per set to be paid in cash or by Money Order or Indian Postal Order (quoting Tender No., full name and address of the remitter) for:—

| | Description | Quantity |
|---|---|---|
| Item No. 1 | Collars white soft pointed and R.I.N. pattern of sizes | 6200 Nos. |
| Item No. 2 | Collars white semi stiff pointed and R.I.N. pattern of sizes. | 3400 Nos. |
| Item No. 3 | Collars white stiff pointed shape of sizes. | 1800 Nos. |

Applicants not already on approved list of this Department or the late Department of Supply, must give their Banker's reference on application for Tender forms. Tender forms will not be issued to firms already black-listed. (7427)

### NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following permanent and pensionable posts in the Department of Industries, Bombay. The appointments for these posts will be on an officiating basis in the first instance.

1. ASSISTANTS: — Grade Rs. 200-10-350.

Candidates should be Honours Graduates in Commerce or Economics (preferably second class M. A. or M. Com.) with previous experience of Industrial Research and Statistical work of not less than 5 years duration in Government Departments.

2. JUNIOR STATISTICS INSPECTORS: — Rs. 120-5-180 plus Conveyance allowance and Compensatory Local Allowance according to rules when stationed in Bombay.

QUALIFICATIONS: — An Honours degree in Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering or a diploma of the V.J.T.I. Bombay in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering or Textile Manufactures together with practical experience of at least 4 years of office or factory-work. Experience of field work will be treated as a special qualification.

3. LIBRARIAN:— Grade Rs. 120-5-220, A personal pay of Rs. 30/- p.m. to be merged in future increments will be given to candidates specially qualified.

QUALIFICATIONS: — Candidates should be graduates of a recognised University and possess in addition a diploma in Librarianship and practical experience of Library management.

Dearness Allowance as sanctioned by Government from time to time is admissible to all the posts.

Age limit for all the above posts is 30 years at the time of appointment. The age limit will not apply to those already in Bombay Government service.

Candidates must be natives of the Province of Bombay as per rule 3(d) read with rule 4 of the B.C.S. Classification and Recruitment Rules. Candidates already in Government service should apply through the Heads of the Departments in which they are serving.

Candidates must state at the top of the application the post for which they are applying and mark it "C.I. & I.S."

Applications containing full particulars regarding age, educational qualifications, experience, domicile, etc. should be sent with copies of testimonials and certificates by Post to the Director of Industries and Statistics Authority, Old Custom House Yard, Bombay so as to reach him on or before the 1st March, 1948. (7420)

### GOVERNMENT LAND FOR SALE

THE COLLECTOR of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District, by order of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, invites sealed tenders for the sale of Government land for industrial purposes in Suburban Scheme No. I. Kurla-Kirol. The land is situated to the North-West of the G. I. P. Railway lines between Kurla and Ghatkopar Stations and between the Railway lines and the land fenced in by the Defence Department. The land has been formed into 5 lots admeasuring about 17 Acres 20 Gunthas; 12 acres 10 Gunthas; 6 Acres; 9 Acres 30 Gunthas and 17 Acres 30 Gunthas respectively.

2. Tender form and other particulars can be obtained from the Collector, Bombay Suburban District, Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay.

3. Tenders should be addressed to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District at the above address and delivered to him not later than the 1st March, 1948, before 1 P.M. (S. T.). They should be marked as "TENDER FOR LAND AT KIROL INDUSTRIAL AREA" on the cover. (7423)

### WANTED

BY THE Vegetable Oil Extraction Co. Ltd., Baghdad, Iraq, a qualified Technical Manager for its Oil Mill and Refinery situated at Baghdad. Candidate should be an oil technologist and should have complete knowledge and sufficient practical experience in all aspects of vegetable oil industry especially in Refining of edible vegetable oils and in pressing oilseeds by Mechanical Screwpresses (expellers). Contract for two or three years with suitable conditions according to qualifications. Applications with testimonials and references should be sent to Royal Iraq Consulate General, 203, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6. (7437)

### TENDER NOTICE

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Parel invites tenders upto 3 p. m. on 5-3-1948 for "Supplying and stacking on Railway ground stone ballast and chippings at Bhandup near Miles 17 (Nahur Cabin)" The tender form, schedule and conditions of contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. This sum will not be refunded. (7434)

### TENDER NOTICE.

THE DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, G.I.P. Railway, Loco Offices Building, Parel, invites tenders upto 3 p.m. on 5-3-1948, for "Painting of Officers' Flats in Bombay". The tender form, schedule and conditions of contract can be obtained from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- per set. This sum will not be refunded. (7433)

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

SEALED TENDERS, in English, are invited for "DISMANTLING AND REBUILDING WEAK ABUTMENTS OF BRIDGE NOS. 490 and 491 at mile 193/20 and 194/17 between PANOLI AND ANKLESHWAR" on the main line of Bombay-Baroda section of this Railway.

2. Tenders should reach the Office of the Chief Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, General Offices, Churchgate, Bombay, not later than 11 hours (I.S.T.) on 6th March 1948 (Saturday) and they will be opened in the office of the Chief Engineer on the same day at 13-00 hours.

3. Tender documents, together with schedule of approximate quantities can be obtained from the Office of the undersigned during Office hours, on payment of Rs. 5/- only, which will not be refunded.

Plans may be seen in the Office of the Chief Engineer, during Office hours, and will be supplied if required on payment of Rs. 5/- per set.

4. Tenders on specified forms only will be accepted and must be accompanied with complete contract documents.

H. R. EVELIEGH,
Chief Engineer. (7419)

### PUBLIC AUCTION OF BUILDING SITE IN THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF BLOCK II BACK BAY RECLAMATION ESTATE.

THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY will put to Public Auction on the lease for 99 years of Plot No. 180 in the Southern Section of Block II, Back Bay Reclamation Estate, measuring about 2,167 sq. yds. on the 25-2-48 at 12 Noon in his Office at the Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay.

2. Prospective lessees desiring to bid at the auction will have to deposit with the Collector Rs. 10,000/- in cash or Government Securities before 3 P.M., (S.T.), on the 24-2-48. The deposit will be forfeited if a sdccessfdl bidder withdraws his offer or fails to pay the deposit money of five years' ground rent within a week of his being declared the highest bidder.

3. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any bid and the acceptance of a bid by the Collector is subject to the sanction of Government.

4. The terms and conditions of lease and the plan can be obtained at the office of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records, in the Old Custom House, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Rupee one.

Y. R. PARPIA,
Collector of Bombay.

Collector's Office,
Bombay, 7th February, 1948. (7340)

### K. L. E. SOCIETY'S

J. G. COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, HUBLI.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the following posts in the J. G. College of Commerce, Hubli, from June, 1948. Preference will be given to those with high qualifications and experience.

1. Professor of Banking in the grade Rs 200-10-350
2. Professor of Commerce in the grade Rs. 150-10-250.
3. Professor of English and Marathi in the grade Rs. 150-10-250.
4. Professor of Mathematics and Statistics in the grade Rs. 150-10-250.
5. Part-time Lecturer in Accountancy.
6. Part-time Professor of Commercial Law.

Salary for posts 5 and 6 will be fixed on the basis of qualifications and experience. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 10th of March, 1948.

(Sd.) Y S. MAHAJAN,
Principal.

Dated 14th February, 1948. 7402

## PUBLIC NOTICES

### FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**Advertisement No. 8.**

APPLICATIONS invited for the undermentioned posts from nationals of Indian Dominion by birth or by domicile. Persons of Indian descent or citizens of the Indian States or of the Pakistan Dominion or of any other territory adjacent to India are also eligible but a declaration of eligibility issued by the Government of the Dominion of India will be necessary in their case before appointment. Upper age limit relaxable by 3 years for Scheduled Caste candidates. Particulars and application forms from Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission, Council Chamber, New Delhi. When applying for forms candidates must specify the name of the post. Closing date for applications with treasury receipt or Crossed Indian Postal Order for Rs. 7/8/- (Rs. 1/14/- for Scheduled Caste candidates) 20th March, 1948. Cheques or Money Orders not accepted. Separate application with separate fee required for each category of posts. Candidates from outside India are not required to pay any application fee and may apply on plain paper if prescribed application forms not available. No candidate will be considered for appointment unless he appears for a personal interview if called upon to do so.

(1) **ONE PERMANENT POST OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR, CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.**

Women eligible. AGE: Preferably below 40 years, relaxable in exceptional cases. The maximum age limit will not apply in the case of candidates already in Government service. PAY: Rs. 700-25-1000. This scale is subject to revision in the light of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL — (a) Candidates should possess a doctorate degree in Science or Medicine of an Indian or Foreign University and must be in active participation of research in Pharmaceutical or Pharmacological or Bio-chemical or Bacteriological subjects. (b) At least 5 years' training in laboratory methods pertaining to any of the above subjects. DESIRABLE —Administrative experience and organising ability.

(2) **ONE PERMANENT POST OF BACTERIOLOGIST, CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.**

Women eligible. AGE: Preferably below 35 years, relaxable in special cases. The maximum age limit will not apply in the case of candidates already in Government service. PAY: Rs. 350-25-500-30-800. This scale is subject to revision in the light of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. QUALIFICATIONS: (a) A degree in Medicine with special training in Bacteriology, Immunology or Micro-biology. (b) Practical experience of testing of bacteriological products in a manufacturing, research or analytical laboratory for about five years. (c) Ability to conduct research in any of the above subjects.

(3) **ONE PERMANENT POST OF ASSOCIATE BACTERIOLOGIST, CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.**

Women eligible. AGE: Preferably below 30 years, relaxable in special cases. The maximum age limit will not apply in the case of candidates already in Government service. PAY: Rs. 250-15-400-20-500. This scale is subject to revision in the light of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL—(a) Degree in medicine with specialisation in Bacteriology. (b) Three years training in a bacteriological laboratory or in an institution manufacturing biological products. (c) Practical experience in routine bacteriological testing and media making. DESIRABLE: Research qualifications.

(4) **ONE PERMANENT POST OF PHARMACOLOGIST, CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.**

Women eligible. AGE: Preferably below 35 years, relaxable in special cases. The maximum age limit will not apply in the case of candidates already in Government service. PAY: Rs. 350-25-500-30-800. This scale is subject to revision in the light of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. QUALIFICATIONS: (a) A degree in Medicine of an Indian or foreign University with specialisation in Pharmacology and experimental physiology. (b) Five years' training in laboratory methods and technique in a teaching or research laboratory. (c) Experience in Pharmacological research and drug testing. (d) Candidates should have original published papers to their credit.

(5) **ONE PERMANENT POST OF ASSOCIATE PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.**

Women eligible. AGE: Preferably below 30 years; relaxable in special cases. The maximum age limit will not apply in the case of candidates already in Government Service. PAY: Rs. 250-15-400. This scale is subject to revision in the light of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL—(a) Post-Graduate Degree in Chemistry, Pharmaceutical Chemistry or Pharmacy of an Indian or foreign University. (b) At least 3 years training in laboratory methods in a well equipped testing or research laboratory of University standard. DESIRABLE—Research qualifications in the above subjects.

(6) **8 PERMANENT POSTS OF CHIEF RESEARCH OFFICERS FOR THE CENTRAL WATERWAYS, IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION RESEARCH STATION, POONA.**

Women ineligible. One post reserved for Scheduled Caste candidate. AGE: Preferably between 28 to 45 years, relaxable in the case of Government servants if found suitable otherwise. PAY: Rs. 600-40-1000. Higher initial pay may be granted in special cases. In fixing the initial pay of persons already in Government service, length of useful experience may be given consideration.

QUALIFICATIONS:

(i) **ONE POST IN RIVER AND CANAL HYDRAULICS SECTION:** Qualifications for Class I Service in Central Engineering Services with at least 5 years' experience in theory and practice of Canal Engineering. Experience in Hydraulic Research will be an additional qualification. Honours or 1st Class Engineering Degree or its equivalent will be given special preference.

(ii) **ONE POST IN NAVIGATION SECTION:** Qualifications for Class I Service in Central Engineering Services with at least 5 years' experience in theory and practice of Canal Engineering or Navigation. Honours or 1st Class Degree (preferably in Naval Engineering) or its equivalent will be given special preference. Special preference will also be given to candidates who have practical experience in preparing designs and drawings of naval craft and/or experience in Naval research.

(iii) **ONE POST IN CONCRETE AND MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION SECTION:** Qualifications for Class I Service in Central Engineering Services with 5 years' experience preferably in a Materials Testing Laboratory or Research. Honours or 1st Class Engineering Degree or its equivalent will be given special preference.

(iv) **ONE POST IN THE SOILS AND SOIL MECHANICS SECTION:** M.Sc. Class I, Ph.D., or D.Sc. in Chemistry or equivalent foreign degree, with at least 5 years' experience in soil research and allied engineering. Knowledge of Indian soils will be an additional qualification.

(v) **ONE POST IN MATHEMATICS SECTION:** M.A. or M.Sc. Class I, Ph.D. or D.Sc. in Mathematics or equivalent foreign degree with at least 5 years' experience in Mathematical research (e.g. Hydro-dynamic Aero-Dynamics, Radiology, Seismology, Electric Analogy and allied subjects.)

(vi) **ONE POST IN STATISTICS SECTION:** M.A. or M.Sc. Class I, Ph.D. or D.Sc. in Statistics or in Mathematics with Statistics as an essential subject, or equivalent foreign degree with at least 5 years' experience of Statistical work (e.g. Irrigation, Meteorological, Agricultural Statistical Research).

(vii) **ONE POST IN THE PHYSICS SECTION:** M.Sc. Class I, Ph.D. or D.Sc. in Physics or equivalent foreign degree with at least 5 years' experience in research work in applied physics (e.g. photo elasticity, Electrical analogy, Radio, Geophysics, etc.).

(viii) **ONE POST:** Qualifications for Class I Service in Central Engineering Services with at least 5 years' experience in theory and practice of Canal Engineering. The candidate should be qualified Mechanical Engineer with training in Mechanical Engineering. Experience in Hydraulic Machinery design or testing will be an additional qualification.

In case of Scheduled Caste candidates, for all the above posts the next lower class of qualifications than those specified above will be acceptable, e.g., M.Sc. IInd Class instead of M.Sc. Ist Class.

(7) **ONE TEMPORARY POST OF DIRECTOR OF DESIGNS, C.P.W.D.**

If choice lies between two or more equally qualified candidates, preference will be given to a candidate permanently resident in a Centrally administered area. Women eligible. AGE: Preferably between 30 to 45 years; relaxable for Government servants. PAY: Rs. 750/- fixed, subject to revision as per Central Pay Commission's recommendations. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL—(i) An Engineering Degree from a recognized University or alternative qualifications. For details of alternative qualifications candidates should refer to the late Department of Labour Notification No. E5 dated the 24th May, 1945. (ii) At least 7 years' training and experience in estimating and designing of major civil engineering works, analyses rates, etc. DESIRABLE —Should have held independent charge of a design office for some time.

(8) **FIVE PERMANENT POSTS OF SENIOR MASTERS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN.**

Women ineligible. AGE: Preferably below 26 years on 30th April 1948. No age limit for those already in service of P.W.R.I.M. College. PAY: Rs. 250-15-400. QUALIFICATIONS: (1) First or Second Class M.A., M.Sc., or First Class B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.), in Geography, Mathematics, Zoology with teaching experience in Physiology and Hygiene, English with History as a subsidiary subject, or Mathematics with Physics as a subsidiary subject of a recognised University. (2) Degree or Licentiate in teaching of a recognised University. (3) About three years' experience in teaching. (4) Proficiency in Games.

Those who had applied for the posts of Assistant Masters before need not apply again.

(9) **THREE PERMANENT POSTS OF SECTION MASTERS FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, DEHRA DUN.**

Women ineligible. AGE: Preferably below 26 years on 30th April, 1948, relaxable in exceptional cases up to 30 years on the aforesaid date. No age limit for those already in service of P.W.R.I.M. College. PAY: Rs. 350-25-500-30-560 QUALIFICATIONS: (1) First Class M.A., M.Sc., or First Class B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.) in English, History or PHYSICS WITH MATHEMATICS as a SUBSIDIARY SUBJECT of a recognised University. (2) Degree or Licentiate in teaching of a recognised University. (3) About five years' experience in teaching. (4) Proficiency in Games.

Those who had applied for the posts of Assistant Masters before need not apply again.

(10) **ONE PERMANENT POST OF ASSISTANT WOOD SEASONING OFFICER AT THE FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE, DEHRA DUN.**

Women eligible. AGE: Preferably below 30 years; 35 years in the case of Government servants. PAY: Rs. 275-25-500-30-650-30-800. The post is reserved for Scheduled Castes, but if no such suitable candidate is available, the post will be treated as unreserved. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL:—M.Sc. Degree, preferably 1st Class in Physics, Chemistry, Applied Physics or Chemical Engineering with at least two years' post graduate research in Modern methods of seasoning or in an allied Physical problem. The following equivalent qualifications will be acceptable: A.I.I.Sc., A.R.I.C., A.Inst.P., A.M.I.Chem.E. DESIRABLE: (a) Industrial training and experience. (b) Knowledge of Mechanical Engineering, Higher Mathematics, French or German.

(11) **ONE TEMPORARY POST OF ASSISTANT WOOD TECHNOLOGY OFFICER, FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE, DEHRA DUN.**

Women eligible. AGE: Preferably below 27 years but may be extended to 35 years for Government servants. PAY: Rs. 275-25-500-30-650-30-800. QUALIFICATIONS: ESSENTIAL: (1) M.Sc., or Ph.D. or D.Sc. in Botany preferably in Plant anatomy; or B.Sc. in Botany with at least five years' research experience in plant anatomy under a qualified research worker. DESIRABLE: (i) Postgraduate training in research. (ii) Practical research work. (iii) Working knowledge of German and French.

(12) **ONE TEMPORARY POST OF ASSISTANT BOTANIST, FOREST RESEARCH INSTITUTE, DEHRA DUN.**

Women eligible. AGE: Preferably below 30 years but may be extended up to 38 years in special cases. PAY: Rs. 275-25-500-30-650-30-800. QUALIFICATIONS: (a) M.Sc. in Botany of an Indian University preferably First Class or equivalent of a British University. (b) Research experience in Mycology. Preference will be given to a candidate who has done special work on wood rotting fungi and has published paper on the subject. (c) Teaching experience in Mycology and Plant Pathology. (d) Working knowledge of German language.

(13) **ONE TEMPORARY POST OF GENERAL EDITOR (ENGLISH MAGAZINES) IN THE PUBLICATIONS DIVISION, UNDER THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING.**

Women eligible. AGE: Preferably below 45 years. PAY: Rs. 1000-50-1300. QUALIFICATIONS: (a) High University Degree (b) Experience of editorial work and production of periodicals. (c) Wide general knowledge and acquaintance with Indian and World affairs, knowledge of languages, literary ability and critical appreciation of art, studies and/or travel abroad will be preferred. (7422)

(For Further Notices See Page 2)

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